Every Worker! Protest Death Verdict Today, 2 P.M. 131st and Lenox Ave., Harlem!

Your $1 to the Daily Worker Will Help It Fight Lynch Law!

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

WEATHER: Warmer, Partly Cloudy.

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PATTERSON ORDERED TO DIE

Scottsboro Boy Declared 'Guilty' by Lynch Jury; Only Mass Protests Can Halt Electrocution

By JOHN L. SPIVAK
(Special Correspondent of the Daily Worker)

DECATUR, Ala., Dec. 1.—After "deliberating" for 10 hours and 33 minutes, the all-white jury trying Heywood Patterson, brought in a verdict of guilty, with the recommendation that the innocent Negro boy be put to death in the electric chair.

Judge Callahan, whose charge to the jury was a clear order to convict, deferred passing sentence until a date to be fixed later.

The jury reported about 5 p. m. (central time) that it was ready to give a verdict, and Patterson was ordered brought into the courtroom from the flimsy Morgan county jail nearby.

The Negro boy, handcuffed, was brought into the courtroom, a few minutes later by six deputies. Patterson's eyes were fixed on the floor as entered, and he licked his lips nervously.

Lining up before Judge Callahan, whose outrageous charge was a virtual instruction to convict, the jurors handed their verdict to J. H. Greene, the Circuit Court Clerk, who read from it:

"We find the defendant guilty as charged and fix the penalty as death."

When the verdict of guilty was brought in, Patterson's face was immobile. Defense attorney Leibowitz said he had nothing to say.

Leibowitz asked for one month in which to make a motion to set aside the verdict in the Patterson case, that is, one month after the stenographer transcribes his minutes, which covers about 2,000 pages.

The verdict was brought in in the presence of Clarence Norris, for whom a jury was picked today, and who goes on trial Saturday morning. Eight of the jury are farmers. It was necessary to call additional prospective jurors continually, in view of the large numbers who admitted they had fixed opinions on the case. Attorney Leibowitz's motion for a change of venue on the ground that this proved that a fair trial was impossible, was brusquely denied by Judge Callahan.

The routine picking of a jury for the Norris case was resumed while ten feet from the jury box the Patterson jury was deliberating the case. Norris sat directly alongside the jury room door in a red sweater and overalls, watching Leibowitz examine prospective jurors. From where he sat he could hear through the door the muffled voices of the Patterson jury debating whether to send the first Scottsboro boy to be tried, to death.

Within two days—by Saturday night—according to Judge Callahan's plans, the jury now being picked will be in the same room deciding whether he lives or dies.

Through the early morning hours in an almost filled courtroom the droning examination dragged on. Out of the first panel called, five out of seven said they had fixed opinions. Out of a dozen, only two were left willing to serve. When Leibowitz questions deeply into their opinions, Callahan, following his procedure all through the Patterson trial, interrupts, "I think you've questioned him from a to z. Isn't that enough?"

A venire panel of 100 was exhausted without getting jurors for Norris Case.

Another panel was drawn at 9:40 a.m., just as loud, indistinguishable sounds of heated argument issue from jury room.

Last night when court adjourned Callahan instructed the bailiff to return the Patterson jury at 8:30. The bailiff actually brought the jury in about 7:30, while the courthouse grounds and court were deserted. While the jury was deliberating on his life, Patterson was with the other Scottsboro boys in the ancient, condemned Morgan county jail.

After several hours yesterday afternoon and two hours this morning, 25 prospective jurors had been picked out of a panel of 112, and these prospective jurors included men who admitted having fixed opinions on the case but thought evidence to contrary would make them change opinions.

Thought no one actually knows what is going on in the jury room a rumor spread through the courtroom that the jury stood at that time 5 for death, 4 for life imprisonment and 3 for less than life. There was no intimation of acquittal.

Out of the new batch of prospective jurors sent for by the court two were found available as possible jurors even though Leibowitz objected to one because of his opinions. The court adjourned again while the sheriff went hunting additional citizens for prospective jurors.

At 1:30 the total of prospective jurors was 27. The law requires a minimum of 30 so as to give the state and defense the proper number of "strikes" to leave 12 which will make the Norris jury.

At 12:05 p.m., with 21 hours passed since the Patterson jury got the case, of which seven and a half hours were actual deliberations, Callahan adjourned court for one hour. Both defense and prosecution counsel watched the jurors' faces anxiously as they were led to dinner.

Their faces were hard to read. All looked tired, several with grim, determined sets to their faces; one or two smiled slightly at the stares of the attorneys and the spectators.

Save the Scottsboro Boys from This Fate!



The charred corpse of Lloyd Warner, 19-year-old Negro, who was lynched and burned to death by a frenzied lynch mob at St. Joseph, Mo., last Tuesday night. Note the leer on the face of one of the "spectators" at the left.

Death in the electric chair—

This is what an all-white jury in Decatur, Ala., ordered for Haywood Patterson last night.

Judge Callahan, steeped in the traditions of the Ku Klux Klan, threw the noose around the neck of Haywood Patterson in his charge to the jury.

He left it to the jury to draw the noose tight.

WORKERS OF NEW YORK! Stop the imminent lynchings of the Scottsboro boys—whether judicial or otherwise!

Flood the streets of Harlem today at 2 o'clock in the mightiest demonstration in the history of this city!

Communists, militant trade unionists — all those who for more than two years have fought to save the lives of the innocent Negro boys—

DEMONSTRATE! PROTEST! RALLY TO THE DEFENSE OF THE VICTIMS OF SOUTHERN RULING CLASS JUSTICE!

TORGLER, DIMITROFF TURN 'STATE' WITNESSES INTO AID FOR COMMUNISTS' DEFENSE

Coommunist Sentenced to Death in Berlin; American Workers Urged to Develop Mass Protest Against Hitler Terror

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—Richard Barr, a Communist, was sentenced to death here today by a special political court on the charge of having set fire to several barns in the village of Linum.

Gerhard Kehler and Wilhelm Letsch, two other Communists, were sentenced by the same court to ten years in prison each for "inciting the incendiarism."

Seventy-nine Communists were arrested in Westphalia today, charged with "high treason."

* * *

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The sentence of death reported from Berlin today is but one more in a series of executions of workers and workers' leaders throughout Germany, in a new and sharpened wave of Nazi terror.

All workers and working class organizations must build a mighty protest movement against the Hitler terror, it was pointed out here today. The recent arrest of 2,300 Communist workers in Germany, the treason trial that more than 1,000 German workers face, the frame-up proceedings of Torgler, Dimitroff, Popoff and Taneff at Leipzig, make immediate protest action necessary.

Call mass meetings of protest, send letters and telegrams to all German consulates and to the German embassy at Washington!

* * *

(Special to the Daily Worker)

AT THE GERMAN BORDER, Dec. 1. (via Zurich, Switzerland).—A group of witnesses brought from concentration camps by the Nazis to testify against the four Communist defendants at the Reichstag fire trial —George Dimitroff, Ernst Torgler, Blagoi Popoff and Vassil Taneff— were turned into witnesses against the Nazis under the hammer-blows of Dimitroff's and Torgler's brilliant questioning.

The 48th trial day at Leipzig also witnessed the court's refusal to call on Ernst Thaelmann, imprisoned leader of the German Communist Party, to give his testimony in court. Dimitroff several days ago had demanded that Thaelmann be called to testify on the political situation that existed in Germany last February.

The court at the same time announced that it would not call on Schleicher, Bruening, Papen or Hugenberg.

Torgler Discredits Testimony

At the very beginning of the session Torgler demanded the reading of police reports from various districts in Germany, stating that no signs of an armed uprising existed before or after the Reichstag fire. Such reports were read, from Kiel, Brunswick, Hessen and other districts. Dimitroff protested against the reading of so-called "confidential"—actually spies'—reports on attacks allegedly planned against the Nazis, demanding that the testimony come from the secretaries of the towns named in these reports, even if these secretaries are now held for high treason.

Then came the nine witnesses from the concentration camps and other places of "preventive custody." The prosecution, obviously seeking exemplary models from the camps where, they claim, "multitudes of Communists have been converted to Hitler," succeeded only in producing miserable examples.

Armed, But Not for Uprising.

One of these witnesses, Kaltenberg, allegedly a former Communist Party sub-district leader, stated that he had been on "the wrong path." In reply to one of the judge's questions, he claimed that many weapons had been bought last Spring, but only for the purpose of preventing a storm troop march on Berlin. Although Dimitroff repeatedly attempted to question Kaltenbach, the prosecutor did not allow his questions.

But Torgler arose to question the Nazi witnesses and transformed even the renegade Kaltenbach from a witness for the prosecution to a witness for the defense. Under Torgler's questioning Kaltenberg was forced to admit that the Communist Party, to give his testimony in court. Dimitroff several days ago had demanded that Thaelmann be called to testify on the political situation that existed in Germany last February.

(Continued on Page 2)

Actions Thruout U.S. Against Lynch Verdict

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—An Emergency Anti-lynching Conference will be held in this city Sunday evening at Garrick Hall, 308 South Eighth Street, to formulate a program of action to save the Scottsboro boys, and to fight the growing lynch wave.

A citywide demonstration has been called by the Communist Party, supported by scores of organizations, for Thursday at Broad and South Sts. The Communist Party has also called a section demonstration for Sunday.

I. Amter, National Secretary of the Unemployed Councils, will speak at an anti-lynching meeting Monday night at Girard Manor Hall, 911 Girard Avenue.

* * *

Protest Meet in Newark Tonight in Conference Sunday

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 1.—A two-day anti-lynch conference will be opened at Dreamland Academy, 26 Beacon Street, this city, on Saturday night, Dec. 2. Richard B. Moore, General Secretary of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights will report on the nation-wide fight of Negro and white workers and intellectuals against lynching and on the program of action adopted by the recent Eastern Anti-Lynching Conference in Baltimore.

The mass protest meeting will be followed by a conference Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, at the same hall, with delegates from many organizations attending to formulate plans to mobilize the entire working-class of this city against the lynchers.

* * *

Detroit Workers To Demonstrate Tomorrow

DETROIT, Dec. 1.—A Scottsboro anti-lynching demonstration will be held here tomorrow (Sunday) noon, with a parade starting from Brady Street Playground, Brady and Rivard Streets, in the heart of the Negro district. The demonstration is called by the Communist Party to mobilize the masses to save the Scottsboro boys and organize action against the mounting lynch wave.

HELP!

Due to Scottsboro news we are compelled to omit the appeal for funds for "Daily." Money is urgent! Rush Funds!

Thursday's and Friday's	
receipts	$ 962.58
Previous total	29,096.84
TOTAL TO DATE	$30,059.42

MARCH TODAY IN HARLEM; MEET SUNDAY

City's Workers Plan Huge Scottsboro Protests

NEW YORK.—David Schriftman, International Labor Defense attorney, just returned from the Decatur trial of the Scottsboro boys, will report on the trial at a monster protest meeting Sunday evening at Rockland Palace, 155th Street and 8th Avenue, 8 p.m.

Lincoln Steffens, prominent author and member of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, Richard B. Moore, General Secretary of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, William Fitzgerald of the Harlem Section of the International Labor Defense, James W. Ford, Harlem Section Organizer of the Communist Party and John Moore, Tallapoosa County, Ala., sharecropper, will be among the speakers.

The giant protest meeting will be preceded by a huge demonstration this afternoon in Harlem, beginning at 2 o'clock, from 131st Street and Lenox Ave. The parade and demonstration, called by the Young Communist League, is supported by scores of organizations throughout the city whose members will attend in a body with their banners and slogans.

The two protest actions will climax a week of open air protest meetings in Harlem, whose working-class population is seething with indignation over the lynch preparations by the Decatur court, the charge of Judge Callahan to the jury telling them how to convict Haywood Patterson the lynching of Lloyd Warner in Missouri this week and the release two days ago by Eastern Shore judges of the four arrested leaders of the mob which lynched George Armwood on October 18.

Thousands of white workers will show their solidarity with the Negro masses by taking part in to-day's parade and to-morrow's mass meeting at the Rockland Palace.

Emergency Meet on Lynchings Sunday

Many Organizations Sending Delegates

NEW YORK.—Responding to the call for immediate action to save the Scottsboro boys and mobilize against the wave of lynching raging throughout the country, hundreds of organizations are sending delegates to the Emergency Scottsboro anti-Lynching Conference to be held this Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the International Workers Order Hall, 415 Lenox Ave.

Workers' Mass Effort Must Force Roosevelt To Fulfill His Promise of Jobs

Civil Works Program Tries to Cover Up N.R.A. Failure

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The following article by I. Amter, national secretary of the Unemployed Councils, exposes the Public Works and Civil Works program of the Roosevelt administration as an attack on the working class of the United States. The article analyzes Roosevelt's program, gives the demands of the unemployed and employed workers in combatting unemployment, and the organizational steps necessary in achieving these demands. The Central Committee of the Communist Party calls on all workers to read the article carefully for the correct line in the struggle against unemployment.

* * *

By I. AMTER

The Roosevelt administration, through its appropriation of $400,000,000 for the so-called civil works program, is endeavoring to conceal the disastrous collapse of the "New Deal" and the continuous deepening of the crisis.

Production in all important industries is declining, with a resulting increase in unemployment and part-time work. The occasional flare-ups in single industries which Roosevelt attempts to interpret as "recovery" do not alter the basically downward trend of the crisis.

N.R.A. A Miserable Failure

The N.R.A., with its promise of 5,000,000 jobs, of shorter hours, of higher wages, has miserably failed. The Administration's public works program, with the exception of the military and naval expenditures, is still paralyzed by bureaucratic red tape. Official spokesmen now postpone the launching of the public works program at least until spring, thereby openly abandoning the very plans which were to provide the promised jobs to the unemployed.

In the meantime the discontent among the workers rapidly grows. The widespread strike struggles which have swept the country, involving hundreds of thousands of workers and tens of thousands of poor farmers, show every sign of growing over into still more determined struggles of the masses of the toilers, Negro and white, workers and poor farmers, against the increased misery and suffering brought on by the deepening crisis and the collapse of Roosevelt's promises. As the workers see what the Communist Party has always pointed out, namely that Roosevelt's promises were only designed to conceal new attacks against the workers' living standards, their determination to fight grows and their struggles take on more revolutionary forms and vigor.

Struggles Haunt Roosevelt

Roosevelt saw this changing mood among the masses; he fears the threatening mass struggles of this winter—struggles that will see the further unification of the workers' ranks, employed and unemployed, Negro and white, with the poor farmers also resisting Roosevelt's starvation program.

The strike struggles of recent months, the mass actions of the unemployed, the fear of still greater struggles this winter—all these are haunting the Roosevelt regime. It is these facts—the combined mass pressure of the toilers—that now causes Roosevelt to come forward with his so-called civil works program, his appropriation of $400,000,000 for immediate civic odd-jobs, with the promise of jobs for 2,000,000 workers at wages ranging from 50 cents to $1.20 an hour. This partial victory of the

A Job or Relief for Every Worker, Is Demand

(Continued on Page 2)

ShoeUnionPrepares for Merger Meet in Boston, Dec. 10

33,000 Shoe Workers to Form One Big Shoe Union at Meet

NEW YORK.—Final preparations for the amalgamation convention, which, if successful, will merge 33,000 shoe workers of New England and New York into one big industrial union of shoe workers are under way by the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union. The convention scheduled for Dec. 11 in Boston, will also have representatives from the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, the National Shoe Workers Association and the Salem Shoe Workers.

The provisional committee elected by the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union returned from Boston yesterday after a joint session with the New England Committee. Important questions were taken up, among them the matter of affiliation with central bodies and the eligibility of different crafts within the shoe and leather industry to participate in the convention.

The delegates of the New York provisional committee proposed that participation in the convention be on as broad a basis as possible, while delegates representing other unions sought to restrict participation to workers in the boot and shoe industry only and exclude the tannery workers, shoe repair workers and others.

It was decided to leave these questions to the convention. Through its provisional committee the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union has pledged itself to abide by whatever decision the convention may reach.

Scottsboro Protest Meeting

Scottsboro Protest and Defense meeting, Sunday, Dec. 3, 8 p.m., at 777 Gates Ave., Bklyn. Auspices Engdahl-Scottsboro Br. of the I.L.D. Prominent speakers.

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COMRADELY ATMOSPHERE
FAN RAY CAFETERIA
156 W. 29th St. New York

Garment Section Workers Patronize
Navarr Cafeteria
333 7th AVENUE
Corner 28th St.

Try Unseat New Left Wing Delegates from Local 22 Ex. Board

NEW YORK.—Attempts to unseat from the executive board of Local 22 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, the left-wing members recently elected as section chairmen and secretaries, was made at the board meeting Tuesday night. The Zimmerman clique using all pretexts to rule the left wingers off the board finally decided to refer the matter to the Organization Committee.

In three sections, left wing candidates defeated the right wing dressmakers for chairman and secretary. They become exofficio members of the executive board with a voice but no vote.

At the Tuesday meeting, the Zimmerman clique announced that the renegade Lovestonite, Will Herberg, had been appointed educational director of the union. Herberg proposed a tie-up with the Rand School and the Lovestone school. The proposal of the left wing group that the Workers School be invited to aid in the educational plan was rejected by the chairman. The educational plan of Herberg, the left-wing dressmakers say, is designed to poison the minds of the dressmakers against the militant left wing program.

TUUL Painters Union Calls Brooklyn Meet

NEW YORK.—A joint membership meeting of all Brooklyn locals of the Alteration Painters Union is called today at 2 p.m. at its new union headquarters, 2239 Church Ave., corner Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

The meeting will map plans for co-ordinating and centralizing all activity of the Brooklyn locals through the one central local. Despite setbacks and temporary defeats the union is showing healthy growth. The establishment of the Brooklyn headquarters of the union will assist in the development of activity to organize the painters for the improvement of their conditions.

Concert Sun. to Greet 4 Shoe Union Members

NEW YORK.—To welcome the four militant shoe union members who were jailed at the height of the general strike at the instigation of the shoe bosses, the shoe workers will hold a concert and mass meeting at the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., on Sunday afternoon at 1 p.m. Ivanoff, Medaxion, Duchin and Maglicano were released on bail last Saturday pending an appeal before the Supreme Court.

A special program of music and dances has been arranged. Representatives of workers' organizations will bring greetings of welcome. The music program includes: The Ukrainian Workers' Chorus Adohmyan conducting the well-known shoe worker baritone, Ben Alper, and Jacqueline Alper, opera singer; D. Kotkin, pianist; Tokarov violinist, and Edith Siegal of the Red Dance Group.

BROADWAY CLOTHING HOUSE IS
Going Out of Business
After many years in the retail clothing business the firm is returning to the manufacturing line and is offering for sale its complete stock of
MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S
Suits, Overcoats and Tuxedos

All clothes, all sizes, formerly selling from $18 to $25, now being sold
AS LOW AS
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Now on sale at our only store, located at
833 Broadway
Near 13th St., New York
At our store you can get BOTH a Suit and Overcoat for the price of ONE garment anywhere else.
REMEMBER!
Our entire stock must be sold at once to vacate for manufacturing establishment
Our Prices Are the Lowest in the City!
BLUM'S SPECIAL
Better Clothes for Less Money
833 Broadway, New York
—Near 13th Street—
WE ARE OPEN ALL DAY SUNDAY

Stockholders Get Bigger Dividend Checks This Month

Increase 100 Per cent Over October; Wages Drop, Prices Rise

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—While millions of jobless face the coming winter without any provision for food or shelter, and millions more on the job have had their wages reduced through wage cuts and part-time, a handful of wealthy stockholders received fat increases in dividends during the month of November, it was announced today.

During the last four weeks, stockholders of 579 big corporations, constituting less than 0.1 per cent of the population received $21,966,000 in dividend checks. This is an increase of $131,320,000, an increase of over 100 per cent over the four weeks of October.

Get Over 2 Billion

For the first eleven months of this year the stockholders of these companies received a total of $2,155,789,000 in dividend checks.

These enormous payments are in addition to the even larger interest payments to the bondholders.

That the increase in the intensity of exploitation of the workers has been accelerated by the Roosevelt NRA codes is clearly evidenced in these figures since the increased profits of these companies has taken place despite the fact that business has been dropping since July.

The extraordinary way in which the Roosevelt NRA codes have permitted the big Wall Street monopolies to increase profits even in the face of declining business, through speed-up, reduced wages, etc. is vividly shown by the following table of dividend changes in the recent period:

Stockholders in food, steel, auto, packing and mail-order companies received dvidends larger than last year.

Thirty-four large companies not only maintained their regular dividents but issued large checks, the so-called "extras."

Thirty companies which were not paying dividends last year resumed payments this year. This compares with only 7 resumptions of payments last year.

Seventeen companies actually declared increased rates of payments, as compared with six such increases last year.

And whereas 55 companies omitted dividend payments last year, only 13 omitted payments this year.

Last year 39 companies reduced their dividend payment. This year only 10 took such action.

Some of the industries paid out dividends during November as follows: public utilities, $79,763,000; food packing, $19,000,000; oil companies, $46,000,000; railroads $15,000,000.

The huge increases in dividends paid out by these monopolies are due partly to the increased prices of the NRA codes, and the intensified exploitation permitted and organized under these codes.

The Roosevelt program has, thus, been of tremendous benefit to Wall Street monopoly capital—to the Rockefellers in the oil companies, to the Morgans in the auto, railroad and food companies.

The cost of living during this period has risen 10 per cent, with food having risen 24 per cent.

The latest report of the A. F. of L. admits sharp reductions in wage rates during this period.

Dimitroff, Torgler Turn Witnesses for State Against Nazis

(Continued from Page 1)

nist Party had had absolutely nothing to do with the fire.

Further witnesses, chiefly former Communists from the ore mountains, confirmed the increased purchases of weapons and increased defense training, also admitting, however, as the previous witness had done, that these preparations were meant only for the purpose of preventing the Storm Troops march on Berlin. Dimitroff, again endeavoring to question the witnesses, was forbidden to do so by the judge.

"Is there a special prohibition for me?" Dimitroff demanded.

The judge replied, "Yes!"

A Lunatic Testifies

One witness for the prosecution turned out to be a former lunatic, still under treatment for insanity. This discovery as well as the testimony of previous witnesses, caused the public prosecutor to give up his plans for the examination of additional witnesses.

Dimitroff demanded that all witnesses be asked whether in January and February, under the first Hitler government, measures were taken for any uprising, whether or not the storm troops were already armed and ready in barracks, and whether workers had been provided with arms for defense. The public prosecutor protested these questions and the senate backed him by permitting only the questions pertaining to the measures taken in preparation for the expected driving underground of the Communist Party. Kaltenberg stated that preparations had been made for the possible prohibition of protest demonstrations and political mass strikes. There was no individual terror, he said, but merely preparations for illegal work. Other witnesses gave similar testimony, completely refuting the Nazi charge that the Communist Party was preparing for an armed insurrection.

Air Force Sent Against Morocco Insurgents

CASABLANCA, Morocco, Dec. 1.—Moorish insurgents, continuing their heroic struggle against the French imperialists, today attacked and defeated a column of native troops who recently submitted to the French, killing 11 and wounding many others. The battle occurred 50 kilometers west of Akka, in a region which the French recently claimed had been completely "pacified."

GUTTERS OF NEW YORK —by del



President Roosevelt has appointed Martin Conboy the new Federal District Attorney for the N. Y. District.

Mr. Conboy, pictured above, is a notorious labor hater, Tammany strategist, and pal and defense lawyer for Al Wiggin, former head of the Chase National Bank, in the present Senate investigation of huge bank plundering.

Judge Samuel Seabury, "liberal" crusader and reformer, hails the appointment as "excellent."

Helping the Daily Worker through Del:

A Few Teachers	$7.15
Dr. Luttinger	1.00
Previous Total	86.70
Total to Date	$94.85

Workers' Mass Effort Must Force Roosevelt to Fulfill His Promises to Give Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

workers indicates what real gains can be won through greater organization and struggle.

But the workers must have no illusions with regard to this C.W.A., this new civil works program. This is so far just another Rooseveltian promise. In practice it will lead to new attacks on the workers' living standards UNLESS the workers, through their organized mass effort, make this impossible.

Roosevelt, through this new maneouver, hopes to dull the fighting spirit of the toilers; he hopes to create division between skilled and unskilled workers, between the few given jobs and the mass of the unemployed; he hopes to give jobs to a few as a cover for his plans to cut millions off the relief lists; he hopes to add universal forced labor to his already established citizen's conservation camps and transient camps. In short, under the guise of helping the unemployed, Roosevelt hopes to reduce the cost of maintaining the unemployed. Under the guise of his civil works program, Roosevelt wishes to reduce the tax burden on the rich, abandon real public works, avoid unemployment insurance, and place all the burdens of unemployment on the workers themselves.

Already the forced labor character of the C.W.A. is evident: long hours of waiting in the cold at the registration offices, the bullying of bureaucratic officials and foremen, threats of no further relief for families and assignment to transient camps as vagrants, etc. Furthermore, it is already clear that at the registration bureaus efforts are being made to force workers to leave militant trade unions—T.U.U.L. and independent unions—and to join A.F. of L. unions dominated by a reactionary, corrupt, bureaucratic leadership which works hand and glove with the Roosevelt starvation regime.

A Job Or Relief

To sum up: Roosevelt's C.W.A. program is brought forward in an effort to counteract the growing mass discontent and the mass struggles against the effects of deepening crisis. As in the past he will endeavor to make the C.W.A. a new weapon against the workers.

The appropriation of $400,000,000 shows that by struggle the masses can gain even more. By organizing the masses for the broadest struggle, we can compel the government to secure further funds to prevent further starvation. There is plenty of money in the country in the hands of the corporations and banks, which have increased their profits and dividends during the past years. Our task is now to raise demands that will compel the government through well organized, militant struggles to "find" these funds.

We must demand:

1. A job or relief for every worker, whether married or single, white or Negro, native or non-citizen.

2) A guaranteed 30 hour week with four full weeks work each month. The abolition of wage differentials between North, South and West. The enforcement of the minimum wage set on every job, with standard trade union wages as the minimum for all skilled workers. Increases in wages to meet higher prices.

Right Of Negroes To Jobs

3. Workmen's compensation on all jobs. The government has announced that workmen's compensation does not apply to relief jobs.

4. Right to organize recognition of the job committees; right to belong to any union of the worker's own choosing.

5. Right of Negroes to jobs of any grades or categories, with equal pay for equal work.

6. Against every form of discrimination against single workers and non-citizens.

7. Suitable clothing, shoes, boots, etc., for every worker.

8. Transportation to and from the jobs and no docking for time lost through stormy weather, sickness, etc.

9. Free rent, gas and coal, free milk, clothing and shoes for children of the unemployed.

10. Workers' control of registration.

Organizational Steps

In order to build up organization to carry on the struggles on the relief jobs, the following steps should be taken:

1. Immediate registration of all unemployed members of the Party, YCL, unions, Unemployed Council and sympathetic organizations. All unemployed Party and YCL members should immediately register for these jobs since there is no more important work for them at this time than building up organization of the relief workers.

2. Utilization of these contacts for building up organization on the job, for electing job committees comprising workers belonging to unions and unorganized workers. Such organizations as committees, associations, (or Protective Union or any other name the workers select) should be brought forward.

3. Organization of meetings in the various sections of the city for the purpose of setting up the union.

4. Linking up of the job committees through delegates into a Relief Workers Council which will be able to take action on various jobs.

T.U.U.L. Must Be Active

The unions of the Trade Union Unity League must be very active in building these organizations, for recruitment into their ranks and for building and strengthening the opposition in the reformist unions. At the same time, Party fractions must be formed on each job and active recruiting into the Party and YCL be carried on.

Wherever possible and provided it will not narrow down the limits of the organization, the Relief Workers Protective Union should be linked up with the Unemployed Council through delegates.

While carrying on the organizational work, mass agitation must be conducted—at the registration buros, on the jobs, in the neighborhood etc. Good results can be obtained if proper attention is paid to this very important task.

This is a most important task for every District and Section Committee, which must immediately get on the job. Great flexibility must be shown both in demands and form of organization, since experience will teach us the best lessons.

Yonkers' Employees, Unpaid for 15 Weeks Again Refused Pay

YONKERS, N. Y.—With school teachers, firemen and other city employees unpaid since Aug. 15, the city of Yonkers today refused to meet its current payroll of $350,000. This amount will bring the total arrears in city payrolls to $1,500,000.

Westchester County, in which Yonkers is located, has announced the sale of tax anticipation warrants for $1,500,000 in order to meet payments to a group of ten Wall Street banks headed by the Morgan Chase National Bank.

Has your unit, club, union, I.W.O. Branch, your organization held a collection for the Daily Worker? Help save our "Daily."

Attempt Terror on Lodi Dye Wokrers

Police Report Worker Distributing NTW Leaflet

LODI, N. J.—Company agents and the Chief of Police in particular are attempting to terrorize and smash the National Textile Workers Union in this company controlled town here.

Police reported a worker handing out N.T.W. leaflets to the boss, in an attempt to scare him out of the union. The worker, however, defended himself militantly stating he had a right to belong to any union he desired.

The police attempt to suppress the Daily Worker has failed, for the workers are reading it just the same. Strike Department meetings are held every Saturday at 2 P. M., 36 Wall St., Passaic.

A Russian Film will be shown by the N.T.W. union Sunday, Dec. 3, from 5:30 P. M. on, at the Russian Home, 150 Fourth Street.

Turkish Consul Bars Workers' Protests

NEW YORK.—The Turkish Consul yesterday refused to see a delegation of three Turkish and two American workers who came to protest the persecution of revolutionary workers in Turkey and to demand the release of over 200 Turkish Communists facing death in the dungeons of the Kemalist republican government.

The Consul first sent out word that no appointment had been made, but when the delegation offered to return today at 11 o'clock he returned word that he would not be bothered by the delegation and their protests. He ordered the clerks not to accept a resolution presented by the delegation in the name of the United Front Committee for the Protection of Turkish Workers and Political Prisoners to be transmitted to the Turkish Government. The delegation said that they would return, backed by thousands of workers who are indignant at the brutal attacks by the Kemalists on the Turkish workers and their organizations.

* * *

The delegation which visited the Turkish consulate Friday morning will make its report Saturday, 8 p. m., at the Turkish Workers Club, 402 West 40th St., New York City.

In addition to the report there will be entertainment and dancing, oriental music and refreshments.

City Events

C. P. Calls for Pickets

The Communist Party, Sec. 8 calls upon all Party members, Young Communist League members, and members of mass organizations to join the picket line at the Meltzer Pocketbook Shop, Snediker and Dumont Ave., East New York on Monday morning.

All Party members report to 1813 Pitkin Ave. Monday morning at 6:45 A. M.

* * *

Shoe Workers Meeting

The Shoe Workers will welcome their four comrades out on bail at a meeting in New Star Casino Sunday at 1 P. M.

The shoe repairers will meet Sunday at 77—5th Ave. The stitchdown workers will meet Monday in the Manhattan Lyceum.

Dressmakers Open Forum

The left wing group of the I.L.G.W. local 22 will hold an open forum at the W.I.R. center, 421 Stone Ave., Brownsville, Sun., Dec. 3 at 11 A. M. Abramowitz will speak.

* * *

Speakers Conference in Harlem

The Agit-Prop of the Harlem Section is calling a speakers conference to discuss the wave of lynch terror, Sunday, 10 A. M. at the Finnish Hall, 15 West 126th St.

* * *

Soviet Film Showing

Two showings of the Soviet feature film, "China Express", will be given by the Marine Workers Industrial Union, this Sunday at 6 and 8 P. M. in the union hall, 140 Broad Street. Proceeds for the fighting fund of the union. Admission 15c.

* * *

Waterfront Dance

Dance tonight at 8 p.m. under the auspices of the Waterfront Unemployed Council, at 140 Broad St., International Seamen's Club, for the purpose of raising money to send delegations to the National Convention of the Unemployed Councils.

SPORTS by Edward Newhouse

What About Action Now?

YESTERDAY a comrade from one of the revolutionary unions came storming up to the Daily Worker's trade union department. He spoke as though he were addressing an open-air mass meeting during a reasonably active hurricane and his voice resounded through the partitions. His local had won a hard fought, prolonged strike and the Daily gave it a three inch story on the second page with what we call a number one head and deck.

His point was that the victory had been played down and published a day late without sufficient details. The workers involved were new to the movement and a front page splurge or an eye-witness story would have had a fine effect. The comrade was yelling ultramarine murder. Our rather bland and effective trade union department was trying to explain limitations of space and of staff coverage. She wasn't getting far.

He had evidently seized upon the paper and began pointing out this and that and the other thing that may with impunity have been left out.

* * *

"READ this thing," he said. "It's about Tony Cansoneri. Two beautiful columns gone to hell and wasted. Who wants to know about Tony Cansoneri? What in hell did he ever do? The Daily Mirror could tell you a damn sight sooner and with pictures. We don't have to bother with that stuff. If you want to raise your circulation, don't do it by making concessions to the bourgeoisie, just write better and more timely stories. You don't have to run THIS goddam stuff every day. What's more important, anyway, strikes or baseball?"

* * *

WHY of course, strikes are more important. And that is but one of the reasons why you have to write about baseball. Whether we are or are not particularly pleased by the position it occupies in American culture, it's there, and the only way we can put it into its proper place is by writing and talking.

With the possible exception of the movie, sport is American capitalism's most reliable safety valve. It's a bigger thing than booze. One scarcely realizes what a tremendous release and blanket of bitterness and frustration fights and football games and hockey matches are. A tremendous release of energy, too, energy whose direction can assuredly be swerved.

The Daily need not apologize for its sports department. Its reception has been too unanimously enthusiastic. But while you still find responsible comrades holding the views expressed above a few things want to be said. That is the attitude responsible for the failure, we mustn't hesitate to use the word, of the Labor Sports Union all these years. Instead of looking upon, say baseball, as a means of attracting youth to the Communist movement, an instrument for building a sounder social life for people already in the movement, they continue to regard games in the light of the purpose which they are being made to serve by the more seasoned tactics of capitalist civilization.

This is the implicit attitude of the comrades who have remained aloof from the labor sports movement. This is why our Party has never paid sufficient attention to it nor assigned suitable forces for leadership.

* * *

IT ISN'T lack of material. A paragraph to recall the letter of John Meldon, National Secretary of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, which ran here a couple of weeks ago:

"For instance, if the show includes boxing, we can supply you with union members who have the following qualifications: Two heavyweights—180 and 205 lbs. respectively, of ONE of our local unions, who have beaten the best that the amateurs of Western Pennsylvania have to offer. Also, a bantam, second best in a Golden Glove Tournament recently, and a feather who has won nine out of ten tough amateur bouts, losing the tenth on an accidental foul. If you want to include weight-lifting in the show we can also shove New York guys into last place with two heavy weight weight lifters, who both throw a 286 pound press, and a 306 pound leg lift, etc."

In last week's mail a letter from Evanston, Illinois:

"At present I am a student at Northwestern University and working for the Chicago——— sport staff on the side. I have competed in all of the big meets run off in this country, including the National Intercollegiate championships, the Conference championships, N. A. A. U. meets, interscholastic meets, and even in the final Olympic tryouts at Detroit and Cincinnati. With that as a background you can readily understand that I've had some experience in swimming meets and that I could help out very well in the technical end of conducting the sectional meets prior to the Spartakiade.

"For instance, I had learned from some comrade who was doing work in Chicago and who is doing organizational work in Detroit now, that the Chicago Labor Sports Union is very deficient in the technical end of running swimming meets. He told me about the last contest they held. It was a flop because the thing wasn't run off smoothly; hardly anyone could judge the diving, hardly anyone knew how to arrange the judges and timers and what not. He suggested that I help out if I would. I told him I'd be happy to.

"When I found out about the Spartakiade, I immediately wrote to the Chicago L.S.U. and St Gerson in New York, offering my services. I wrote to them over two months ago and have not heard from them yet. And I am in a position to help them a little in the swimming field . . ."

* * *

YES, there's our material. There is our material in every high school, every college, every union local, I. W. O. youth section or Young Communist League unit, every factory in the country. They are waiting and asking to be organized into basketball leagues, sandlot teams, into cheering squads even. With a lot of patience and a little imagination we can do it.

METROPOLITAN WORKERS SOCCER LEAGUE SCHEDULE SUNDAY, DECEMBER 3rd, 1933.

A1 DIVISION

Red Spark vs Spartacus, 2:30 p.m., Thos. Jefferson Park.
Falcons vs Fichte.
Ecuador vs Tico, 2:30 p.m., 99th St. Central Park.
Italia vs Italian-American, 2:30 p.m., McCarren.

A2 DIVISION

Red Spark vs French, 12:30 p.m., Thos. Jefferson.
Monabi vs Colonial, 12:30 p.m., 96th St. Central Park.
Hinsdale vs Zukunft, 2:30 p.m., Betsey Head.

B1 DIVISION

Bronx Hungarian vs Herl, 11 a.m., Crotona.
New York Hungarians vs Spartacus, 11 a. m., Dyckman.
Juventus vs Hero, 10:30 a.m., Hodson.
Brownsville vs Maple, 12:30 p.m.

B2 DIVISION

South American vs Harlem, 2:30 p.m., 84 St. Central.
I.W.O. vs Prospect, 11 a.m., Astoria.
Italian-American vs Fichte, 12:30 p.m. 84 St. Central.
Hinsdale vs Red Spark, 10:30 a.m., Betsey Head.
Spartacus vs Dauntless, 12:30 a.m., McCooms Dam.

C1 DIVISION

Greek Spartacus vs Spartacus, 2:30 p.m. McCooms Dam.
Fichte vs Hero, 10:30 a.m., Jasper.
Red Spark vs Nonpariel, 10:30 a.m., Thos Jefferson.
French vs Celts, 1 p.m., Queensboro Oval.
(NOTE—Teams not in good standing and those entered after the first of the month are not included in this schedule).

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WALL STREET'S CAPITOL

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN

THE War Department finally admits its role as the main supporter of the capitalist financial and industrial structure of the United States. In short, it has ceased to maintain that it is purely a military arm in the sense of existing to repel invasion. It is now the proudly self-professed armed guard and strike-breaker for the Mellons, Morgans, Schwabs, Teagles, Astors and Rockefellers.



Seymour Waldman

General MacArthur, Chief of Staff of the Army under Hoover and Roosevelt, and director of the gassing, bayoneting and shooting of unarmed worker-veterans on that horrible Washington night of July 28, 1932, is the fascist bugle for announcing the new policy. He reassures employers that the Army "constitutes a sock of stability" against domestic "unrest," in the concluding paragraph of his 48 page annual report for the fiscal year ending June 1933.

"In the obvious state of unrest now prevailing throughout the world, evidences of which are plainly visible even in our own country, an efficient and dependable military establishment, constantly responsive to the will of its Government, constitutes a rock of stability and one of a nation's priceless possessions."

And, in view of this, warns the profusely decorated general, "It is my conviction that at this moment the Army's strength in personnel and material and its readiness for employment are below the danger line. I consider it of the most urgent importance to the United States that this condition be rectified without delay."

It will no longer be necessary to deny shipments of munitions to armories adjacent to industrial centers. The more fascist trends the Government develops under the stress of the intensifying crisis, the more openly will it reveal the length of its club and the point of its bayonet.

Although it is admitted that the relative geographical security of the United States doesn't require "a military establishment comparable to the great armies existing in certain of the foreign nations," MacArthur wants nearly $200,000,000 added to the $270,000,000 already appropriated by Congress for the fiscal year 1934. Furthermore, he wants the National Guard to be increased by 700 officers or at worst to be maintained at not less than its existing strength, with roughly 14,000 officers, 48 drill periods instead of the 36 now paid for, and 2 weeks active training annually; for the organized reserve, 130,000 officers, with two weeks active training for at least 30,000 of them annually; for the regular Army, an enlisted strength of 165,000; for the Reserve Officers Training Corps and the Citizens Military Training Corps, the support of programs equivalent to those carried out under the 1932 authorizations.

* * *

WHILE technically correct in stating that the $270,000,000 appropriated by the last Congress is approximately $65,000,000 "less than that made available for similar purposes for the fiscal year 1932," MacArthur has painted an entirely misleading picture. He fails to say what the War Department has been given between June, the end of the 1933 fiscal year and late October, fully more than a month before the issuance of this report. This fact is especially relevant because hundreds of millions for the very things a lay reader of the report would believe the War Department has been cruelly deprived of—motor vehicles, mechanization and airplanes — were allotted to the War Department by the Public Works Administration as long ago as Oct. 23, 1933.

* * *

ON Oct. 21, 1933, the P. W. A. allotted the War Department $10,000,000 for motorization, and $7,500,000 for aviation construction. By the same date it had been allotted $6,000,000 for ordance. In addition, it ha dreceived (also under the pretext of public works, $7,000,000 for seacoast defense; $2,238,624 for the National Guard; $57,797,776 for the Quartermaster Corps and a mere $176,170 for the signal corps. This makes a total of $90,712,570. And when we add to this sum the $301,637,315, allotted by the same date for the Civilian Conservation Corps, an acknowledged arm of the War Department, we see how great is the discrepancy between the official picture and the truth.

To disarm criticism, the report points out that "final announcement as to the amounts that would be made available for these purposes by the Public Works Administration had not been made by the end of the fiscal year." Nevertheless, in a four page mimeographed publicity release given to the press around Nov. 20, not one word is said about the sums received since June. In fact, the Department even repeats the general's printed wail for more money!

The mobilization of the Civilian Conservation Corps, containing approximately 300,000 youths, has already been characterized by an Army Colonel as "the most valuable experience the Army has had since the World War." So that its forthright treatment by MacArthur as a military weapon is not surprising. In this case, the War Department again steps further into the open under the subheads: "Comparison of Conservation Corps with Mobilization and Recruiting in 1917," "Effect of the Civilian Conservation Corps Project Upon Army Activity and Readiness for Emergency."

MacArthur clearly describes the war character of the C. C. C.: "Plans prepared for the emergency of war were applicable, after rapid revision in some of their details, to most of the problems that arose . . .

"To epitomize the military lessons of the 1933 mobilization, it has given renewed evidence of the value of systematic preparation for emergency, including the maintenance of trained personnel and suitable supplies and the development of plans and policies applicable to a mobilization. Particularly has it served to emphasize again the vital need for a strong corps of professional officers and for an efficient body of commissioned Reserves . . .

"It is true that certain benefits have accrued to the Army through its administration of the Civilian Conservation Corps project. Junior officers in particular have obtained valuable training in mobilization processes and in leadership. Staffs have been enabled to test in a practical way certain phases of theoretical plans . . ."

* * *

IN the chapter entitled "Disarmament" General MacArthur repeats the fable close to the hearts of all American militarists and War Department bureaucrats. In brief, the United States has a tiny army, one more suitable to the principality of Monaco than to this great country, and so on. "In numerical strength our Army is so small that in this respect it does not constitute even a minor factor in the difficult problems facing the delegates at Geneva. The organized land forces of the United States still rank seventeenth in size among the world's armies, whereas if organized on the basis of population, total wealth, and length of frontier our Army would be second to none."

Aside from the fact that MacArthur ignores the obvious difficulties in rating the various armies because of sharp differences in police arrangements, conscription, organized reserves and civilian forces, he seems to be in deep ignorance of the fact that the "larger" Soviet army is not solely a military force, but to a great degree a cultural factor, literally a huge school.

Chairman Ross Collins of the War Department Appropriations Committee of the House, whose chief object is to make the Army more efficient, has stated publicly: "The idea of letting the world think we have an army of 100,000 or 125,000 is just hiding the truth."

In describing what the United States does have, Collins said: "We have 136,000 men in our Army; we have 190,000 men in the National Guards; we have about 110,000 to 115,000 men in the Reserve Officers Training Corps, a little more than that in the Organized Reserves; we train about 40,000 in the citizens military training and, including the persons in civilian life who perform a larger service than the enlisted men in the Army, we have around 800,000 men . . . In the National Guard enlisted personnel we have a better class of soldier than in the enlisted personnel of the Regular Army. Now there is not any use in hiding anything in this situation. We want to tell the truth about it, and the idea of letting the world think we have an army of 100,000 or 125,000 is just hiding the truth. And its cost, I dare say, is larger than the cost of any other military establishment in the world."

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The Fighting Vets

By H. E. BRIGGS

THIS WEEK'S HONOR ROLL

The veteran's rank and file committee in Pittsburgh was in the forefront of that city's recent Hunger March. Besides bringing out a pretty good veteran's newspaper they are carrying out their decisions to link their struggles with the workers. Comrade Carreno, editor of the paper also led the parade. This form of solidarity convinces workers that the veterans are with them. We salute the veterans of Pittsburgh and urge them to join the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League which is rapidly growing as the rank and file veteran's organization in the country. Legion men, V.F.W. and D.A.V. men are coming into the National Office in N. Y. in increasing numbers, asking for information about their compensation, pensions, and state and federal relief. They are appreciating more and more the friendly approach and honest work of the W.E.S.L.

Only this week the Veterans Bureau in N. Y. comprising Review Board No. 6 acknowledged Harold Hickerson, Financial Secretary as an accredited representative for a veteran appealing his case. This precedent and acknowledgement by the Veterans Bureau puts the W.E.S.L. in the forefront of the struggle for the rights and demands of the veterans. The membership of the W.E.S.L. has passed the 12,000 mark. Come on Pittsburgh, establish more posts, spread the news, get the rank and file into THE ORGANIZATION OF THE RANK AND FILE.

* *

TO A READER

I am glad to see that the readers of this column are checking up on it. The Legion Convention was written up comrade, but due to lack of space it did not appear. However, if you will get the back numbers of the Daily Worker for Sept. 23rd and 25th you will find a partial review of the convention with particular emphasis on the demagogic 4-point program. As soon as I can arrange it there will be an analysis of the convention in Inprecor.

FIGHT

We have just received the first number of "FIGHT", a magazine by the American League Against War and Fascism. The makeup is pleasing, the type is easy on the eyes, the cuts are timely and well chosen. But the contents with a few exceptions are disappointing. Paul Sifton tries to get hardboiled in a weak fashion. We advise Comrade Sifton whom we understand to be a veteran to look up the new pay rates for the army. Drop into 799 Bway, the National Office of the W.E.S.L., we will be pleased to supply you or any other comrade or friend with accurate data. Uncle Sam doesn't want us for $30 a month. The regulars have already been cut from $21 to $17.85. The best articles are not by the liberal intellectuals who adorn the magazine to give it tone. Those who were actually in the war give us the best reasons for fighting against imperialist war.

George Cantin, an ex-marine gives us a fine slant on the situation in Nicaragua. The war nurse, Nan Lee, would be a credit to any magazine. She knows her stuff. Langston Hughes knows what the Negroes suffered and why they should fight against war. There is one oversight which we hope will be corrected in the next issue. The organization was not mentioned in connection with the articles by Cantin, Nan Lee and Harold Hickerson. These comrades are all active members of the W.E.S.L. However, the magazine is worth reading and buying. We wish it a long militant life. And hope the next issue will have some good rank and file contributions. You can't fight war with names. It is the masses, the workers, the veterans, those who went thru the last hell who are needed to fight against another imperialist war and the increasing menace of Fascism.

RE: HISTORY OF "COMMON SOLDIER"

Walter Wilson is writing a history of the "common soldier" and would like any letters from World War veterans and Spanish War veterans containing their actual experiences, grievances and general conditions while in service and in the case of World War vets their conditions, experiences, etc. after their discharge. All information will be kept confidential if requested. Send communications to Walter Wilson, New Preston, Conn.

REVIEW BOARDS

The rank and file veterans should make the most of the present Review Boards by organizing committees to demand representation of their own choosing. This demand is guaranteed by the Federal Government, so don't let local officials give you the "run around". W.E.S.L. Posts should take the lead in this as in other instances. Rally the veterans around this fight, ACT NOW! After December the Review Boards will be discontinued and a final Board of Appeals will be set up in Washington. We must not depend on Legion, V.F.W. and D.A.V. leadership to fight for us. Let us take the cue of the New York Workers Ex-Servicemen's League—they won recognition and so can we.

One way of helping yourself would be to cooperate with the National Office of the W.E.S.L., 799 Broadway, N. Y. C. How? By sending any information pertaining to State Veteran Laws and Legislation. In this way we can inform you and the rest of your buddies on what they are, how and if they are working. The National Office of the W.E.S.L. is busy at present on a detailed survey of all veteran laws and our legislation department will soon be in a position to give you the low-down on how to fight for the repeal of the Economy Act, the Payment of the Bonus and the winning of State and Federal Relief.

IN THE MEANTIME KEEP UP THE FIGHT ON THE 3-POINT PROGRAM.

Have you contributed? Has your organization donated? Have your friends, your fellow shop workers donated? Rush all funds today to the Daily Worker! Put the $40,000

Emil Nygard Running for Re-Election



Emil Nygard Runs for Mayoralty Re-election

Mine Interests Attempting to Break Mass Campaign of Communist Mayor

CROSBY, Minn., Dec. 1.—Emil Nygard, first Communist Mayor in the United States comes up for re-election Dec. 5. Wladimiroff, candidate of the mining bosses; Nygard, candidate of the workers—this is the main issue in the Crosby elections. In order that the "conservative vote" would not be divided, Dr. Shannon, who had previously filed as candidate for the Village Council, has withdrawn in favor of N. Wladimiroff.

Nygard, the only Communist Mayor in the United States, was swept into office last year on a united front ticket. Since his election the agents of the bosses and the capitalist newspapers have at every opportunity spread vicious lies and slander against Nygard to try to shake the confidence of the workers in him and the Communist Party.

Attack of Mine Owners

The Progressive Taxpayers' League (the united front body which sponsored Nygard's candidacy in last year's elections) called a meeting for Nov. 24th. Self seeking politicians who sought to destroy the influence of the Progressive Taxpayers' League spread rumors that there would be no meeting with the result that only about sixty workers came. The chairman of the organization, a lawyer whose name is Mr. Peerks, became incensed because of the rumors being circulated and refused to come to the meeting. Because of the small attendance a committee was elected to prepare a mass election rally on Friday evening, Dec. 1st. Then at the request of the audience the floor was given over to Emil Nygard who spoke for nearly an hour.

Comrade Nygard pointed out in his speech that the tactics of the mining interests in starting rumors to make the meeting ineffective is just a part of their plan to keep the workers of Crosby from building strong organizations and strengthening their fight for bread.

"The Crosby Courier, in its many attacks upon me, resorts to reprinting lies published in such capitalist newspapers as the New York Times. They never print what I say in Crosby because the local workers heard me speak and would recognize their lies immediately.

Nygard also spiked the lying rumors which say that the mines would open if it were not because of a Communist Mayor, "If this is the reason why the mines are closed," said Nygard, "Why did mines close before I was elected, why do mines close in the Mesaba Range and every other mining territory? It is because steel production is going down and is now at only about one-fourth of capacity. When the companies can operate at a profit, they will open the mines. When they can't make profit the miners are turned out to starve. Under capitalism the conditions of the miners will always be bad. Only under a Workers' and Farmers' Government will there be work and bread for all."

Workers' Platform

Nygard and his Workers' Advisory Committee have drawn up a platform which will be proposed to the mass election rally for the approval of the workers. Thus far he is the only candidate to come forward with any kind of program other than the "square deal to all" type and "for all people" said Nygard. "Either you represent the interests of the exploiters (the small minority) or the interests of the working people (the large majority). I pledge myself to continue to fight in the interests of the Crosby workers. I will continue to speak at workers' meetings and help build fighting organizations whether elected or not. It is my duty, as a member of the Communist Party, to help organize and to fight in interests of the workers, whether it is inside or outside of the City Council."

Anti-Injunction Meet in Newark to Fight "No Strike" Ruling

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 1.—Vigorously protesting against the statements of Vice Chancellor Fallon of Union County and Vice Chancellor Berry of Essex County that workers have no right to strike under the N.R.A., the Leather Workers Industrial Union and the New Jersey International Labor Defense have called an anti-injunction conference to take place at Krueger's Auditorium, 25 Belmont Ave., Newark, on December 14th at 8 p. m.

All trade union organizations and cultural and political clubs have been invited to this demonstration against deliberate restriction of working class activity by the boss-courts. Broad action for a militant struggle for the right to strike against miserable conditions imposed by the N.R.A. is being planned.

Chicago Conference on Unemployment to Be Held December 16

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Cook County Feleration of Unemployed Organizations is calling a county conference to be held Dec. 16 at 10 a.m., at Mirror Hall, Division and Western Ave. A call was sent to all organizations of the unemployed, to the local unions of the A. F. of L., railroad brotherhoods, Trade Union Unity League, inviting them to send delegates.

The purpose of the conference will be to develop a campaign for increase of wages, improvement of conditions of the workers who are now working on Civil Works Administration jobs, for strengthening the campaign for the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill.

The conference call brings to the forefront that the Negro workers are being extremely discriminated in relief, jobs, etc., and calls upon all Negro organizations to send delegates.

The conference will elect delegates to the Illinois State Second Annual Convention of the Unemployed Councils, to be held in the Decatur High School Auditorium, Dec. 30 and 31.

Trade Union Directory

CLEANERS, DYERS AND PRESSERS UNION
329 Second Avenue, New York City
Algonquin 4-4787

FOOD WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
4 West 18th Street, New York City
Chelsea 3-8585

FURNITURE WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
823 Broadway, New York City
Gramercy, 5-8266

METAL WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
35 East 12th Street, New York City
Gramercy 7-7642

NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
131 West 28th Street, New York City
Lackawanna 4-4019

Food Prices Rise, Amount Used Drops, A. & P. Report Shows

NEW YORK.—The price of food to workers rose 12.3 per cent while the total amount of food consumed dropped 6.5 per cent in the 6 month period from April to October. It was disclosed in an analysis made of the A. & P. Stores report by Kalman Hecht for the Labor Research Association. (In the last two months, the A. & P. Stores report a decline of food sales at the rate of 9.5 per cent.—ed.)

The total price of all food sold by the A. & P. Stores, it is shown, rose $19.29 a ton, or an increase of 12.8 per cent, from April to October, 1933, while for the corresponding period in 1932, a reverse trend showed a $11.14 reduction.

All figures have been computed with adjustments for seasonal variations.

Workers School Opens in New Headquarters in San Francisco, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1—The San Francisco Workers School, sponsored by Lincoln Steffens, Langston Hughes and other prominent left-wing writers, will begin its winter term Dec. 4 at new and enlarged quarters.

Tuition is $1.00 per course of 12 lessons; unemployed 50 cents. Forums and study groups for those unable to attend regular classes will be arranged.

Full details may be obtained at the temporary address of the Workers School, 624 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco.

Workers School Forum

WILLIAM PATTERSON

NATIONAL SECRETARY, INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

will lecture on

"The Negro As A Revolutionist"

and will discuss

"The New Stage in the Scottsboro Case"

SUNDAY, DEC. 3rd, at 8 P.M.

35 East 12th Street — 2nd Floor

Questions — Discussion — Admission 25c

USSR Pays Interest Here on Bonds Sold in the United States

One of Few States to Pay on Gold Basis

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The first annual interest payment is being made today on the first gold bond issue of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ever to be offered in this country.

Interest coupons on this 10 per cent bond issue for which the Chase National Bank is acting as paying agent are being paid in American dollars based on the value of the gold rouble at today's exchange rate (December 1st).

According to cable advices received by the Soviet American Securities Corporation this morning from the State Bank of the U.S.S.R. the rate of payment will be $8.07 per 100 gold rouble bond. Inasmuch as interest payments are computed on a gold basis, coupons presented after December 1st, will be redeemed at the exchange rate prevailing on day of presentation.

Based on Gold.

Because the original purchase price of these bonds which comprise the Soviet's "Fourth Conclusive Year" issue of its "Five Year Plan in Four" loan was $51.45 per 100 rouble bond, the recipients of this first interest payment will actually be receiving this year a return of 15.6 per cent in view of the dollar's depreciation in terms of world currency since the original offering of this issue in 1932.

These bonds are similar in many features to the more recent issue of 10,000,000 gold roubles of Soviet Government 7 per cent gold bonds of the Second Five Year Plan Loan which are dated October 1st, 1933 and due October 1st, 1943. Interest on the 7 per cent bonds is paid quarterly, the Chase National Bank also acting as Paying Agent. In both offerings, principal and interest payments are made in American currency, based on the value of the gold rouble at prevailing rate of exchange. Each gold rouble contains 0.774234 grams of pure gold. Bonds in both offerings are direct obligations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and are provided for in accordance with decrees of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars.

Repurchase Agreement

A unique feature of both these issues is an agreement by the State Bank of the U.S.S.R. to repurchase these bonds at par (100 gold roubles) and accrued interest any time after one year from date of purchase. The date after which the State Bank will repurchase the bonds is stamped on each certificate at time of original purchase.

The State Bank reports that the gold reserve of its note issue department on October first last was 808,483,380 roubles, or the equivalent of $416,368,000 at the dollar's former parity.

NEWS BRIEFS

Schooner Believed Lost

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland, Dec. 1—With eleven men aboard, the schooner Edward Seventh was believed lost when searching steamers could not locate it after searching a 300-mile area of sea. It has been missing five days.

* * *

Three Killed in Train Wreck

LEWISBURG, Tenn., Dec. 1—Three were killed and nine injured when a freight train of the L. & N. Railroad was derailed Wednesday night. A loose rail is believed to have caused the accident.

The train was reported to be carrying more than sixty college youths "bumming" their way to the Vanderbilt-Alabama game at Nashville.

* * *

Wynekoop Defense Demands No "Middle Grounds"

CHICAGO, Dec. 1—Dr. Alice Wynekoop, accused of killing her daughter-in-law last month, will demand either complete liberty or the death sentence, her attorney stated today. The state is still undecided as to how to proceed against her son, Earle, who is also accused of the crime.

* * *

Forest Fire Endangers Colony

BEACH HAVEN, N. J., Dec. 1—A forest fire which started near Mill Creek destroyed two miles of woodland and two summer cottages here today.

* * *

Chicago Gangster Commits Suicide

ST. PAUL, Dec. 1—Willie Sharkey, member of the gang recently acquitted in the Hamm kidnapping, and rearrested in the kidnapping of John Factor, hanged himself in his cell here today.

Open Forum Lecture

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The Workers Open Forum will present Mrs. Alice Macomber at 639 S. First St. on Dec. 3 (evening). Her subject will be "Soviet Russia Today". It will be illustrated with 50 lantern slides.

Auto Workers Union Conference Prepares For Strike Action

December 17 Meeting Will Unite All Shops and Unemployed in Fight Against Mass Layoffs and Wage Cuts

DETROIT, Dec. 1.—A ringing call for a United Front Auto Workers Conference to prepare for action against wage cuts, for jobs or relief, and for unemployment insurance has been issued by the Auto Workers Union. The conference will take place Sunday, Dec. 17, at 10 a.m. at Finnish Hall, 5969 14th St., near McGraw. The call is addressed to all locals and branches of the Auto Workers Union, locals of the Mechanics Educational Society of America, A. F. of L. locals in the auto industry, the I. W. W., the Unemployed Councils and other organizations of the unemployed, auto workers' shop and neighborhood groups, workers' fraternal organizations and to unorganized auto workers, employed and unemployed.

Prepare Strike Action

The purpose of the conference, the call declares, "is to unite all workers to defend their right to organize into unions of their choice, to resist the effort of the employers to drive us into worse conditions of low wages, speed-up and unemployment and to prepare for strike action to win improved conditions for the workers in the entire industry."

"The worst winter in the history of our industry is facing us," the call continues. "The collapse of the temporary inflation boom has caused factory after factory to shut down or to sharply reduce production, resulting in mass layoffs of tens of thousands of auto workers. The N.R.A., as was pointed out months ago by the Auto Workers Union, has been used to break strikes and beat down the living standards of the men and women in the industry.

"Under the open shop Auto Code, passed with the approval of Wm. Green and other A. F. of L. leaders on the Labor Advisory Board, conditions have become worse and many workers who have tried to exercise their supposed right to organize in unions of their choice have been victimized. General Motors and other companies are attempting to form company unions down our throats."

Action Committee

After exposing the new Roosevelt forced labor scheme for the unemployed, the call states:

"Never before was there such a crying need for a struggle of all auto workers, employed and unemployed, against mass layoffs, for layoff pay and relief and for unemployment insurance."

The call urges the organization of action committees in the shops at once to fight against wage cuts, speed-up, victimization, etc.

All unions and other organizations that contain auto workers, as well as groups of unorganized workers, are urged to send delegates. They should be sent on the basis of two for the first ten members and one for each additional ten or major fraction thereof. Further information can be secured from the Auto Workers Union, 4210 Woodward Ave., Detroit.

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UNION OF

Soviet Socialist Republics

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SAFETY:—The Soviet Government has unfailingly met all its financial obligations throughout the sixteen years of its existence.

MARKET:—The State Bank of the U. S. S. R. will repurchase these bonds on demand of the holder at any time after one year from date of purchase, at par and accrued interest.

PRICE:—The price of the bonds is par — 100 gold roubles. In dollars the price varies with the rise and fall of U. S. currency in terms of gold on world exchange markets.

Circular D 1 fully describing these bonds, sent upon request

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COAL MINERS OF GALLUP, N. M., WIN STIRRING STRIKE VICTORY

Miners' Wages Down As UMWA Leaders Work for the Bosses

Central, Pa., Field in Misery; Checkoff Taken from Part Time Pay; Rank and File Must Organize Opposition

By TOM MYERSCOUGH
(President of the National Miners Union)

Coal mining and misery go hand in hand. Where the U.M.W.A. leaders step in, this is sure to be the case. It is so now in the Somerset County coal field of Central Pennsylvania. Regarded as a perpetual open shop (scab) field, it suffered with Fayette and Westmoreland Counties in the vicious betrayal by John L. Lewis in 1922. Now the U.M.W.A. is "recognized" by such union-hating coal corporations as the Hillman, Consolidated and Berwyn-White outfits.

This "recognition" was "given" to keep out the National Miners Union which for some time has had the support of large numbers of the miners of Somerset County. Finding that the U.M.W.A. was recognized by the government under the terms and provisions of the N.R.A. coal code agreements, many of those who preferred the N.M.U., because of familiarity with its record of struggle as compared to the betrayals of Lewis, nevertheless, decided to take a chance and join the U.M.W.A.

Downward Trend Continued

Conditions and wages were so bad that something had to be done about it. Naturally the miners felt that once the union (even the U.M.W.A.) was recognized, it would be possible to arrest the downward trend in working conditions which now brought empty pay envelopes. But the U.M.W.A. leaders, with the N.R.A., and the employers, continued the attacks on the miners' living standards and empty pay envelopes and ragged sacking still remain. Where possible these conditions became worse or where possible, debts increased. Instead of arresting the downward trend, the U.M.W.A. leaders have accellerated it.

In charge of the U.M.W.A. activities in these parts one can find Dave Watkins of Ohio, whose welcome has been worn out in every other section of the country. Aiding and abetting in the forced enslavement of these Somerset County miners is one Jones (supposedly of Illinois), and the International Board Member of District 2 (Central Pa.) U.M.W.A., John Ghizzoni.

An Employee of Pinchot

It is not surprising that Watkins and Jones should come from distant states to this field for it is customary, since all the Lewis fakers are known in their own districts and must, therefore, go to places where they are unknown to do their "work." Even Ghizzoni, while in his own district, is comparatively unknown. This because Somerset County is new in the "organized" fold. It took but a short time, however, for each of these fakers began to show what they are. Instead of getting better, things have got worse and Watkins, Jones and Ghizzoni are equal to the task of keeping them so, if one would take the trouble to ask them.

Ghizzoni particularly has continuous training in this. During the days when the District 2 union consisted only of the two "grandpas," Jim Marks and Dick Gilbert, Ghozzoni was a "mediator" (meddler) in labor disputes for his demigod, the "liberal" Governor Pinchot. When the N.R.A. scheme was launched, he too was launched again as the reincarnated International Board member and by many it is thought that he is also still on Pinchot's payroll.

No Pay for Dead Work

Classical of Somerset County's hell holes is the Jerome, Pa., mine of the Hillman Coal Co. Here the company and U.M.W.A. leaders combined to remove the militant local president, "freeze" him and his brother out of a job and install a "holy Nazarene" (Holy Roller) preacher named Murray into the local presidency. Since then, the foremen firmly and not too politely tell the men to go to hell to get paid for "dead work." Of course, it can be assured that this is more than likely done because it will avail them nothing to go to the "heavenly" Holy Roller to get paid for this work.

Check-off to U.M.W.A. Leaders

For this kind of "union protection" the miners, over their protests, are forced to pay $1 per month. In addition, they pay $20 a day for two checkweighmen ($10 a day each). The selection and "election" of these two was put over jointly by the company and the U.M.W.A. leaders. Neither understand the mechanism of the scales and the weight given the miners is no better than it was before. The superintendent refuses to allow a car of coal to be taken to another scale for weighing and the robbery goes on. Ten dollars a day each for two checkweighmen, more than twice the high day rate and three to five times as much as the best the tonnage men can get, is what it costs to be robbed at Jerome, Pa.

Charge for Blacksmith

One miner earned $9 for seven days work. Of this $4 was checked off for rent, $2 for back rent, while camps, "relief," burial fund, etc., took the rest. One of the worst of these checkoffs, comparable to the company store even, is the blacksmith. It is a common practice of coal companies to check this item to the extent of $300 above the blacksmith's wages and from this pay other wages. Fifty to seventy-five cents a month are taken from each miner for blacksmiths, although they work, at most, two hours a day sharpening miners' tools. The rest of their time is spent on company work.

The last pay day at Jerome found 150 "snakes" on pay envelopes. (Not a cent pay). At least 200 had from 10 cents to $2 for seven days work. None had pays to boast about—except the checkweighmen and a couple of "stalwart" company informers, better known as spies or "rats."

For unemployed miners, a gypping scheme is being worked by the Somerset Co. Superintendent of Road Construction. Under Roosevelt's "four million jobs by Christmas" plan at 50 cents per hour, the unemployed of Somerset County are being told that "living is cheap" in the county and that the rate to be paid here is 35c per hour. The Unemployed Councils, organizing to resist this scheme find again the coal companies and the U. M. W. A. leaders collaborating to defeat them. Local unions of the U. M. W. A. are encouraged to either postpone regular meetings to such nights as the unemployed meet or to call special meetings for these nights. However, the opposition in the U. M. W. A. is being organized, so are the unemployed, and delegates will be in Washington, D. C. on Jan. 13, 14 and 15, for the big National Unemployment Conference.

Soviet Miner's Letter Helps Answer Lies

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent)

WILKES BARRE, Pa.—The other day Major Inglis came out in an attack on the Soviet Union, declaring that forced labor was the order of the day, that women and children were forced to work in the mines. On that same day we received a letter from a miner in the Don Basin Coal Region in the Soviet Union, telling about the real conditions there. So we decided to take the letter to the evening "News," and see what they would do with it, never dreaming that they would give it any space. But they did, not everything, but at least some parts of it. I am sure that even the little news that they published as a result of the letter will reach thousands of workers that we could not reach otherwise, and will do a lot to break down the red scare.

The recognition of the U. S. S. R. was one of the best tonics that I have had in some time, because I felt that it would at least make our approach to the workers here less difficult, and would give us the opportunity to reach wider circles of the American workers than we had reached in the past.

Yukon, Pa., Miners Send $12 to "Daily"

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

YUKON, Pa.—We receive here on Saturday 16 copies of the "Daily" not counting subscriptions. We will try our best to increase our bundle order or get a few subs. We also have sent $12 towards the drive.

We realize the necessity of our Daily as an organizer and would feel lost without it. The next article will be written by several miners in a collective. Our opposition group is functioning well, and soon we will have something in the line of opposition work.

Pay Not Enough for 50 Cents a Day Fare to Work

Miner at Montour 10, Says Neither Code Nor Pact Helped

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

MONONGAHELLA, PA.—Here at Montour 10 of the Pittsburgh Coal Co. we have the Code and the UMWA agreement. But neither the code nor the agreement have changed our conditions. The men still have to haul their own coal, timber, lay the track, etc. When we ask the bosses when these conditions will change, they generally answer: "Ask your big brother Pagan"!

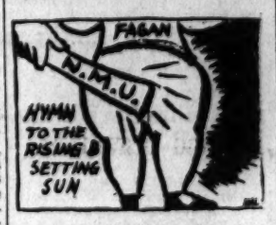
I read the letter of a Montour 10 miner from Carnegie that appeared in the Daily Worker, and I want to say that that man told the truth. I am also forced to travel from where I live near Monongahella to Library to work. I pay 50c a day to one of the men who drive us to work. For the pay ending Oct. 30th I don't think I will have made enough to pay my driver.

Stay In Mine All Day For Nothing

One day the machine was broke and I waited all day for the cut. After getting the place cut, I had a bad roof and it caved in. There is no timber or timbermen. I had to wait a day for that. The turn was very slow, my buddy and I got 3-4 cars a day, one day in the whole pay we got 5 cars. No pay for the slate, altho according to the agreement we should get 5 cents an inch for all slate over 12 inches.

If you ask pay for the slate, the boss will tell you it is not thick enough; if you measure it and show him that you have more than 24 inches, he calls you a lawyer, and too smart to work in the mine. Those that kick and demand pay are soon out of the mine, for dirty coal or some such offence.

While we have to pay four check weighmen, two on the day and two on the night shift, our weights continuously get worse. In the local union if you open your mouth they call you a National, meaning that you are an NMU member. Some guys who were loyal UMWA organizers in Montour 10, like Tedd Barwell, John Dick and



a few others, and were fired by the company in June, are still without jobs. Neither Fagan nor the NRA have put them back to work.

The damn fools do not realise that Mellon owns the Pittsburgh Coal and the Republicans and Democrats in Allegheny County. Will a Mellon selected judge, find a Mellon corporation guilty for firing a coal miner? Barwell and John Dick still believe that the sun rises and sets in Fagan's hind end. They came to a meeting that was held on the NMU code in Library with an intention to break it. Maybe after Barwell feeds his children on the county beans he will learn a lesson.

Here in Local 73 UMWA the Bell-Evans, Jackson gang still rules. This is because we do not organise against these misleaders that helped to break this last strike, and recruited the men to scab after the picket line from the Coke Region left Library. All those who are not in sympathy with Fagan, and the Pittsburgh Coal, all those who are opposed to this slave agreement must get together, kick out the Fagan coal company agents in our local, and make our local really a local union of the miners.

Gallup Miners' Militancy Wins Strike



Scene During Gallup Miners' Strike, When Miners Held Strike Meetings in the Face of Martial Law and Terror. Troops Attacked with Sabres at One of These Meetings, Wounding Several. Martha Roberts, Strike Leader, is Addressing this Meeting. The Miners Won in Spite of this Terror.

Clinton Jobless Won Relief Through Good Organization

CHICAGO, Ill.—Two years ago I was back in my home town of Clinton to live there. I noticed the rotten conditions of unemployment and starvation. I decided to help a fellow worker organize an Unemployed Council, but not being fully experienced of how to go about organizing, we failed.

A couple of weeks ago I learned that a fellow worker and friend passed away, and I decided to attend his funeral. I was there only two days. I remained just to see for myself what really can happen in less than two years time by having someone that knows how to organize the workers. What did I find? I found that just previous to my visit a hunger march took place and 13 per cent of the eight thousand population participated in the march.

Gas bombs had been thrown at the workers and the leaders thrown in jail. The workers kept marching exhausted from the gas bombs.

The result was that many of the workers got an increase in relief and the leaders that were cut off entirely are getting relief again.

I never enjoyed myself so much as when I passed through Universal and saw the striking school children. They are striking because they will not go to school and sit side by side with the scabs' children.

A comrade whom I have known for the last 20 years, said to me recently about the Daily Worker:

"The Daily Worker is the only paper that tells you the truth of the class struggle throughout the world. It is the only paper that comes straight out with what the capitalist press hides away from the working class. It comes right out with the news we should know.

"Why you should see in the morning when all three of us brothers are at home. If you don't believe me stay until my Daily Worker is delivered. Everyone tries to get it first, and no one leaves home until we all get to read it, especially now that it comes out with the 6 and 8 pages.

"Do you know that if it hadn't been for the Daily Worker we would never have had the gigantic hunger march, and it's the same Daily Worker that is teaching us how to organize the miners against that strikebreaking John L. Lewis. If there was no Daily Worker we would still be sending our children to school without shoes and clothing. The relief we are getting is nowhere near enough, but we wouldn't have that if it wasn't for the Daily Worker."

Then he asked me "Why don't you subscribe to the Daily Worker?" I answered him, "I read it every morning before breakfact."

HOW THE BLACKLIST SYSTEM WORKS

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent)

COVERDALE, Pa.—In a previous story to the Daily I wrote about two miners that were fired at Coverdale for cutting a place that was not, supposedly, properly cleaned up. I indicated in that story that the whole thing was a frame-up against one of the men.

One of the men that was fired got a job in mine No. 3 of the Pittsburgh Terminal. The other man, Joe Bortak is definitely out of a job and blacklisted.

At the time when Fagan was trying to send miners back to work in this last strike, these two men raised the question of their case. Fagan stated, "It is no time now to raise this case. I shall see to it that you get a square deal after the miners go back to work." Bortak's buddy who was the machine runner, and therefore more responsible for any violation of the "mining law" got a job, when Bortak went to see Fagan, he told him that nothing can be done for him, because the Mine Inspector found him guilty and sustained his discharge.

It was pay day for the U. M. W. A. organizers and in the goodness of their heart they took a collection and collected a tremendous sum of $4. Also free advice to go and get a job somewhere else. According to his friends, Bortak went to 12 mines. At one of these mines, an organizer advised him not to seek a job as he is blacklisted all over.

No one can accuse Bortak of being an N. M. U. or Communist Party member! He was afraid to join the N. M. U. for fear that the stool pigeons would find out. So he never joined! On the other hand he disliked Hyman's gang that broke the 1931 strike. He attempted together with some other rank and filers to oust this rotten gang out of the leadership of the local Union. They succeeded somewhat, the mainspring Hyman was ousted from the official position of Scale Committeemen. However, he continued with his stool pigeoning activities in the local.

Bortak and several others went out with a petition asking the people to sign this petition, demanding that Hyman be moved out of the patch. Practically 95 per cent miners and all the business people in and in the immediate vicinity of Coverdale signed this petition. However, Hyman



still lives in the patch, but Bortak is blacklisted.

Several other men who were active in the attempt to move Hyman out of the patch can expect the same kind of treatment as Bortak, because Taplin and Fagan will need skunks of the type of Hyman to do their dirty work. This incident also should be a lesson to Bortak and others who tried to play "politics" with Taplin, Brooks, etc.

It so happens that the local union pledged to help these two men financially while they were idle, but since the local has no money this help did not mean a thing. Bortak's wife is in the hospital waiting for an operation. His children are without winter clothing, he received his second eviction notice from the generous Mr. Taplin, who "loves" his men. Now Bertak says he is going with a petition to Pinchot, also before the N. R. A. Board. Thus he will learn still another lesson, that he cannot expect anything from the bosses and their agents, regardless of whether they are township constables, state governors or N. R. A. Board members. The only way that the workers will protect their jobs, is by taking over the control of the U. M. W. A. from the bottom up, and making it a real union that will protect every miner.

Some miners may say that Bortak forfeited his job because he violated the mining law. The answer to these guys is, and they know it, that "every time a wheel turns in the mines a law is broken by the coal company."

Cappelini Is Losing Grip on Miners After Anthracite Sell-Out

One Thousand Blacklisted as Result of Strike But Cappelini Machine Sent Miners Back at Mercy of N. R. A.

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent)

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—The new union, the U.M.P.A., as a result of the sell-out, is losing the confidence of the miners in one of the strongholds of the Maloney Cappelini machine, that is, in the Pittston section, where at the regular meeting of No. 6 Pittston Coal Co., only six miners showed up for the meeting, and at No. 14 of the same company only 19 showed up. This in my opinion is quite significant as they had been having over 300 at the meetings prior to the convention.

Now the investigation by the commission is on, and they have told the miners who have come before them with grievances that the Commission can do nothing, but that they will make their report to the Labor Board in Washington, after the investigation is completed here, and the miners are starting to say that this is just another way of passing the buck.

Maloney and Cappelini both admit, in press reports, that more than 900 miners have been dischared as a result of the strike. The miners are miners have been discharged as a restatement of the discharged miners, but Maloney and Cappellini both advise the miners to remain at work, to give the commission a chance to make its report, and then see what will happen.

There is a very grave danger now that the foreign born miners are going to be the ones that will be discriminated against. The company are making the miners who come back to work produce their citizenship papers, and if they fail they are told there is no work for them, and the U. M. P. A. is saying and doing nothing about this. In most of the collieries where the miners have returned to work, they report that the conditions have worsened since the strike was called off.

The Unemployed Council here is preparing to call a convention of the employed and unemployed miners and other workers early in December. The purpose of the convention will be to bring a closer unity between the employed and the unemployed. We have in mind also the setting up of an opposition group consisting of workers from different unions of the A. F. of L. Of course, this will be connected up with the convention in Washington and the going to local unions to have them endorse the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill and elect delegates to the Unemployed Convention.

It will not be an easy task to carry this through, but I am sure that once we prove to the comrades here that it can be done, they will become more active.

I am sure that you are as excited as we are here over the recognition of the U.S.S.R., but we have no illusions that this will make the Blue Buzzard grow fat. I can imagine the thrill that must have come over the workers who passed the hotel in New York and saw the red flag from the flag pole over the hotel, and then I can imagine the gnashing of teeth by the fakers Woll, etc., etc., when the red flag flies to the breeze in Washington.

We are living in a glorious time, sometimes slow and sometimes fast, but the steady tramp of the millions advances toward the goal, and weak as we are here, we still do our part in bringing nearer the day when the workers will take power. In spite of all obstacles the world of socialism rises, and the world of capitalism dies. This is what the recognition of the Soviet Union meant to me.

Strikes Growing in Lower Anthracite Region of Dist. 9

Jobless Miners Hear Rank and File Code in Shenandoah

SHENANDOH, Pa.—Strikes in the lower anthracite region in district 9 of the U. M. W. A. are growing steadily.

Eight hundred miners in the Enterprise Mines at Shamokin Pa., struck for two weeks recently and went back under orders of their officials, but they are already expressing dissatisfaction after working one week. Another mine in Mahoney City is on strike.

Smaller mines have been struck, throughout the region. The Unemployed Council of Shenandoah has led miners in forcing the collieries to hire local men. This fight is of extreme importance to the miners, and is one of the main demands

Bringing in members of other local unions is a means of breaking union agreements.

A rank and file conference of district 9 has been set up and preparations for mass meetings, culminating in a district mass meeting are under way. Distrust of the N. R. A. has become open as the men watch the fate of the 1,000 blacklisted for militant activity in Cappelini's strike. They also are questioning why Cappelini handed his men over to the N. R. A. knowing that Lewis, hated by all the miners, is a member of it.

Local struggles against "stripping" (mining with steamshovels by stripping the soil) which endangers thousands of miners now working, have been a decisive factor in bringing the unemployed and employed closer together through the Unemployed Councils.

* * *

Jobless Miners Meet

SHENANDOAH, Pa.—Unemployed Miners delegates at a meeting called by the Shenandoah Unemployed Council, heard delegate Fred Blase present the Rank and File miners code, with the statement that through unity the miners can enforce the colliery rate-sheet, fight for shorter hours and unemployment insurance.

Peter Paul, district organiser of the Unemployed Councils was elected chairman of the meeting and pointed out the need for unity of employed and unemployed miners. Delegates came from Mahoney City, Port Carbon, Pottsville, Locust Gap, Minersville, Shamakin and Shenandoah.

The code which was presented in Washington includes the following points: a minimum rate of wages should be paid for a six hour day and this should not be made the maximum — $6 per day for inside labor, $5 per day outside labor; the physical examination should be abolished; recognition of the union; unemployed insurance for all unemployed miners who cannot be given work, unemployment insurance; for those miners and others who are too old to work, old age pensions should be provided.

Shenandoah Miners Tell How They Help Sell the Daily Worker

By a Group of Mine Correspondents

SHENANDOAH, Pa.—We, a group of Shenandoah miners, want to relate our experiences in connection with the Daily Worker.

Some time ago we came in contact with the Daily Worker and have begun to read it regularly. We find the paper very interesting and instructive. It gives us guidance and directions how to organize, how to fight for more relief, how to fight our misleaders, who are daily selling us out to the boss class with whom they work hand in hand.

We decided that if the Daily means so much to us, it will mean as much to the rest of the employed and unemployed miners, most of whom are out of work, and forced to live on the meager relief, after we put up a struggle to get it. So four of us got together and decided to go out Saturday evening and sell the Daily. We began with a few, and are now selling 12 every day, and 60 every Saturday.

When we come in to the hangout places where the miners are to be found, they all call out "there go the boys with the Daily Worker."

Last night for instances, two of us sold 39 Saturday issues in a very brief time. Many of the workers pay 5c and more, telling us "Send the rest of it along to the paper."

What we need is some help from a few of the Party members here. If every one would just put in about one hour every night to the selling of the Daily, we could increase our daily sales to 100 daily and 500 Saturday's issues. How about it?

NOTE:—We publish letters from the mine fields, both coal and ore, every Saturday. We ask the miners and their wives and children, to write us of their conditions of life, conditions on the job, and their struggles to organize. Get the letters to us by Wednesday of each week.

How Trade Unions in Factories of the Soviet Union Represent the Workers

Soviet Union Only Country in World Where Entire Working Class Is Organized! Industrial Basis Contrasts With A. F. of L. Burocracy

By JERRY ALLEN

The Soviet Union is the only country in the world where practically the entire working class is organized into trade unions. Such solid and hundred per cent organization of the proletariat is possible only after capitalism is overthrown and the working class becomes the ruling class and establishes its own state.

The purpose of this article is to relate how a trade union works in a Soviet factory, its structure, aim and help it gives to the workers. The structure of a trade union is an extremely important question, because, as a rule, the structure and program of an organization is based on the class interests this organization represents.

Industrial Unions

In America the bulk of the trade unions affiliated to the A. F. of L. are organised on a craft basis and the workers are brought up in a narrow craft ideology, many times antagonized even against other crafts of the same industry. In the building industry, for example, there are dozens of craft unions. Often we find a hundred workers on one construction job but belonging to twenty different unions, that have different agreements with the same boss, expiring at different times. The result is that very often when the carpenters strike the painters are at work and when the painters strike the carpenters work.

In the Soviet Union, where the unions are built on a class basis, they are also organized on an industrial basis. Let us take for example, the Karl Marx Machine Building factory in Leningrad, where there are 5,000 workers. All the workers of this factory belong to one union—Machine Building Workers Union. The machinists, the welders, the polishers, the helpers, the office help, etc., all belong to the same union.

Leadership from the Bench

In America the trade unions are organised on a craft and territorial basis. Such a form of trade union organisation makes it almost impossible for the union to know how the workers live and work, what are the needs and demands of the workers.

In the Soviet Union all the workers of one factory are organised into a single factory local union and the leadership of the union is elected out of the workers themselves.

The very structure of the trade unions in the U. S. S. R. eliminates the burocratic system of leadership that we have in the U. S. A. The leadership of the union is elected as follows:

1. The leading body of the trade union inside the factory is the FACTORY COMMITTEE. The Factory Committee is elected at a general meeting of all workers. The Factory Committee is large and representative.

2. In each department the workers discuss who should be proposed as candidate to the Factory Committee. The best and most devoted workers are elected to the factory committee.

3. In addition to the general factory committee in each department there is also an elected department committee.

Functions of Factory Committee

The Factory Committee after elected sets up different committees (that are called departments) to satisfy the various needs of the workers. Among the most important committees are the following:

Economic Committee: This committee regulates the wages of the workers, participating in working out wage scales together with the management. The economic committee also has a grievance committee that solves difficulties and complaints in regards to wages, etc.

The grievance committee is composed of representatives of the workers and representatives of the administration. Only in the Soviet Union where the factories belong to the workers and the administration of the factories is also in the hands of the workers, is it correct to have such grievance committees.

In case the members of the grievance committee cannot reach an agreement, THE FINAL DECISION IS MADE BY THE HIGHER BODIES OF THE TRADE UNION. Such grievance committees also exist in each department.

Committee On Workers Conditions

The task of this committee is to be in charge of sanitary conditions of the workers in the factory, safety devices, medical aid to workers, housing of workers, food supplies, social insurance, rest homes, sanatoriums, vacations for workers, free railroad tickets, etc. This year alone the Karl Marx factory in Leningrad has sent 50 workers to sanatoriums to Crimea and Caucasus, the places where the capitalists before the revolution used to live in luxury. 500 workers of the same factory were sent to rest homes, for a period of two, three and four weeks. Also another 170 workers were sent to sanatoriums in different parts of the Soviet Union to strengthen their health.

All the above is free of charge. The expenses are covered by the factory administration, from a special fund controlled by the trade union.

Full Social Insurance

When a worker is sick he receives full wages from the social insurance fund of the government and the factory. Pregnant women receive full wages two months before and after giving birth.

In addition to social insurance each trade union has a national mutual aid fund and each factory local receives from the national office of the union a fixed amount of money. The trade union local of the Karl Marx factory has received this year from the National Office of the Machine Building Workers Union 117,584 roubles for this fund. The general trade union accumulates this fund from the dues payment of the union membership.

The District Trade Union Council of Leningrad has accumulated this year a fund of 40,507,000 roubles, that is being spent for the cultural needs of the trade union members.

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The Mutual Aid Fund of the trade union is of tremendous help to the union members. Whenever a member is in need of money he can always obtain a loan for a period of five months. THE WORKERS DO NOT PAY ANY INTEREST FOR THE MONEY THEY BORROW. The Mutual Aid Fund is also of great assistance to those workers that are

Full Social Insurance, Rest Homes and Health Care, Committees Elected by Workers Take Part in All Activities

in trouble because of unforseen circumstances, such as fires, death in the family, etc. The aid the worker receives in such situations IS NOT TO BE RETURNED. 50 per cent of the total money given out to the workers from this fund is not returned.

Cultural Committee

The Factory Committee also has a special cultural committee that organizes special theater parties for the workers in the factory, concerts, excursions, lectures, picnics, celebrations, etc. In the Soviet Union the most prominent and talented actors perform before the workers in the factory clubs, or the general trade union clubs and theaters.

In Leningrad alone there are four houses of culture that are visited daily by over 15,000 workers. The Leningrad District Council of Trade Unions has spent this year 57,706,000 roubles or 47.7 per cent OF ITS TOTAL BUDGET, FOR THE CULTURAL NEEDS OF THE WORKERS.

Production Committee

In the Soviet Union, where the factories belong to the workers where exploitation has been abolished, the working class is naturally interested in the growth of its industry. The Soviet Union is the only country in the world where everything is not only produced by the workers but also FOR THE WORKERS. From the above it is clear that one of the major tasks of the trade unions in the U. S. S. R. is to improve and increase production. For this reason the trade union Factory Committee has a special department whose task is to call special production conferences where the workers discuss ways and means how to improve production, quantitatively and qualitatively. What new methods can be used, how to lower the cost of production and how to eliminate waste. These are some of the questions that the workers who are the bosses of the factories take up at the production conferences.

There is no graft or corruption in the Soviet trade unions, as we have it in the A. F. of L. unions in America. There are no high paid and no burocratic trade union officials in the Soviet Union. The officials do not get more than the average wage of the worker at the bench. The trade union officials do not spend their time in offices and hotels. The officials are at the point of production from early in the morning till late at night, tirelessly working for the interest of the union and the working class as a whole.

The workers in America can and must learn great lessons from the trade unions in the U. S. S. R. IT IS HIGH TIME THAT A MASS AMERICAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION SHALL VISIT THE SOVIET UNION AND SEE THEMSELVES THE GREAT HISTORICAL VICTORIES THE RUSSIAN PROLETARIAT HAS ACHIEVED UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE GREAT BOLSHEVIK PARTY OF LENIN AND STALIN.

Fight Lynching! Attend the Anti-Lynch Rally At Rockland Palace on Sunday

"We Stopped Their Lynching," Young Negro Woman Tells

Relates How Negro Croppers and White Workers in South Carolina Dispersed Lynch Mob by Determined Resistance

An Interview by Boris Israel

"It was my brother," she tells me in a husky, low tone, which carries in itself a whole world of bottled up determination. "That's how I know this so well."

She is a young, clean-cut Negro woman, slender, supple, a strong mouth, nervous hands, and eyes which can flash surprisingly into fighting flame through their softness. She sits restlessly, telling me of how the workers in the Carolinas had actually stopped lynchings by action.

Rape Accusation

It was her brother who had been accused of attacking a white woman in Fort Mill, South Carolina. The accusing woman had been meeting a friend secretly and, on the point of being discovered one night, screamed that a Negro had attacked her. A round-up was made and, pressed, she had said, "I think that looks like the one."

Storekeepers closed their stores, barbers came out of their shops with their customers and loungers, the pool rooms were emptied, and the world flew through the town like wildfire. From somewhere a rope appeared. It was in the spring of the year and the word travelled, too, through the fields where the Negroes were chopping the cotton and plowing the fields.

Lynch for Lynch

"They threw down their hoes and they said it was going to be lynch for lynch." It all happened so quickly. But when the lynchers appeared at the jailhouse surrounded by the Negro workers. The orders were announced: "You don't come within a block of this jailhouse. You touch that boy and we will take care of that lying white women."

There was no lynching in Fort Mill that day.

"That was even before we knew how to organize," it is explained. "We just organized for that time because we had to do it. Now we can do it better." Comrade Mary Welch is now a leader of the workers, she is a Bolshevik. She tells again of Greenville, S. C., where the Ku Klux Klan had been maintaining a reign of terror against workers' organizations.

K. K. K. Stops Meetings

"If maybe three or four of us women would stand and talk together on the street they'd come up and ask us what kind of meeting we was holding, and what we was talking about."

Any meeting in a house was raided by these mobs, led by the police and the cotton mill overseers. Then the leaders would be taken miles away from the town, clubbed and beaten and left in the ditch. "Anyways, we kept growing and building the organization," this comrade says, simply.

"Then one white storekeeper picks on one of our members, about his girl—says this young Negro boy has insulted him cause he went with his own colored girl.

Talked Back to White

"Our comrade, he took up for himself and told the man so, and that night they passed around the word to go get that boy and to lynch him." Mary Welch called some of the members of the I. L. D. and the union together. They met in the house of one of the workers.

"I explained to them what it was all about and what the white bosses was fixing to do.

"We decided we was going to stop this here lynching. We said even if some of us do get killed we was sure we could get some of them. We got to defend ourselves." They went to the home of the young prospective victim of the mob and hid him somewhere else.

"It was about thirty-five of us. It was twenty-eight men and two women.

They crowded into the small, two-room home and each took what he or she could for a weapon. "We had chair backs and pieces of wood and hoes and the woman of the house, she had a shot gun in bed with her.

"If they come in to mob us, we're going to fight till we die," they decided. Comrade Welch gave instructions. She explained that they could get guns from some of the mob.

Defend Ourselves

"When the fight starts. Just don't start nothing. But we can sure defend ourselves." They waited. In that stifling cabin, packed in with a space about the door and papers tacked over the windows, they waited.

Cars drove into the street and stopped. The Klan mob was out in force. There were between thirty and thirty-five autos, according to a count made. Two of the white mob leaders, a policeman one of them, threw open the door.

"They was surprised to see us there. They thought they was just going to take that young boy out alone, beat up his mammy and papa and string him up to a tree. They wanted to know what was we doing there.

"They started searching the menfolks but the man of the house he wouldn't let them search him for his pistol. There was a little bit of a rumpus. Then the rest of the mobmen came up there.

I Pushed Him Back

"I jumped to the door and pushed the first of them back and told them they better stay out cause we intended defending ourselves. They looked at the comrade in the bed with the shotgun raised up at them and then they saw another comrade through the door and he had a gun, too, so they ran back to their autos.

"Every one of us stood our ground."

The two mob "leaders" begged to be allowed to leave, they begged for mercy, for their lives, they promised. They left. "They couldn't get out of there fast enough," Mary Welch says, a quick, flickering smile turning her lip-corners up and lighting her face.

We Went Ahead

There is a note of triumph in her voice as she says, "After that time, they didn't try to break up no more meetings. We went ahead and they never bothered us again the way they had been doing.

She tells me of a perhaps even more significant incident in Charlotte, North Carolina, just this year. The organizer for the Young Communist League, a young Negro worker, was accused of insulting a white girl and a mob was forming. Ten white mill workers heard of the plan and spread the word.

Ten white mill workers in the south spread the word: "Lynching. A lynching is scheduled. They're going to lynch the Y. C. L. organizer." And when the lynch mob formed they were faced with workers, white and black, who told them: "You don't lynch him before you lynch us."

He Wasn't Lynch

He wasn't lynched. Mary Welch explains. "Those men that carry you out and beat you up or hang you to a tree—they don't want to die any more than you do.

"Start right when they start, start before they start, and organize our forces against this lynching.

"If they can organize forces to take a Negro out and lynch him, we can organize enough to prevent them!"

98% of Negroes in Columbia, S. C. Are Out of Work

By a Negro Worker Correspondent

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Ninety-eight per cent of all Negroes are out of work in this city.

This is part of the New Deal. At the present time 3,000 Negro children are out of school in Columbia, S. C., and also about 1,000 white children. The city is not giving relief, nor the State of South Carolina giving any relief at all. If there ever was a time that we need the Communist Party in South Carolina, now is the time.

Gets 10 Years on Frame-Up Charge of $8 Robbery

(By a Negro Worker Correspondent)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—I went into the Superior Courtroom once, and listened to Judge Baker give workers from 10 years to life in Michigan City Indiana State Prison. The International Labor Defense had a case of a Negro worker accused of vagrancy and of robbing a street car conductor of $8 on Sept. 8, and Judge Baker gave him 15 years, when this worker had witnesses to prove he was at another worker's home and stayed all night on the night of Sept. 8, and never left there till 8 a. m. next day.

But Judge Baker took the officer's word, when the officer pulled a pistol out of his pocket and said he found the pistol on this worker, and Judge Baker gave him 15 years in Michigan City, Ind. Prison.

Nanking in Mass Arrests of 'Reds' as New Civil War Starts

Fighting Reported on Chekiang Border; Bonds Slump

SHANGHAI, Dec. 1—Raids on workers headquarters and mass arrests of Communists were carried out yesterday in several Chinese cities in an attempt by the Nanking government to "pacify" the hinterland in preparation for a new civil war between various factions of Chinese warlords.

At Peiping, North China, 200 Communists were arrested and sent by train to Nanking for summary trial by a special court. Together with hundreds of other revolutionary workers arrested throughout Kuomintang China they face immediate execution unless saved by protest actions by the world proletariat.

The arrested workers are charged with organising mass support for the Soviet districts and the Chinese Red Armies which, with the rift between the warlords, have gone over to the offensive against Nanking's sixth campaign to exterminate the revolutionary masses in the Soviet districts.

Unconfirmed reports describe the first armed clash near Chuhsien, on the Chekiang border, between Nanking troops and forces of the new secessionist regime in Fukien. Gen. Tsai Ting-kai yesterday issued orders for the 19th Route Army immediately to attack Chekiang Province.

The war news, together with rumors that Chiang Kai-shek was "resigning" as Nanking dictator, caused a heavy slump in Nanking government bonds.

In Fukien province, all banks are reported to have closed their doors to prevent increasing withdrawal of money.

Reports from Hongkong state that Hu Han-min intends to form a second secessionist government embracing the provinces of Kweichow and Kwangsi, South China. The move is said to be supported by the Canton regime.

Taking Them to the Lynch Court



A group of officers taking the Scottsboro boys from their cells in the Decatur jail to the courtroom, where District Attorney Knight and Judge Callahan are attempting to railroad them to execution.

Sharecroppers Unpaid After Destroying Cotton for Gov't

Mass Meetings in Arkansas Held to Take Up Plan of Action; Alabama Croppers Refuse to Sign Checks for Landlords

(By a Negro Worker Correspondent)

CHICAGO, Ill.—My sister is a sharecropper in Arkansas. As such, of course, she with the rest of the sharecroppers, in Lincoln, Neb., and other counties, had to plow under their cotton.

My sister plowed under five acres, for which the Government was to pay her, but she has not been paid to the writing of the last letter, which it received only last week. The sharecroppers were told that they would have to accept their share of the pay in trade.

It seems that these Croppers had begun holding mass meetngs to find some way out to alleviate their miseries. A lawyer Jones, I believe, is the name, from Little Rock, came and advised them to join the Red Cross. This I learned by asking my sister to tell me just what he said in his talk. She did not know of him before or his record.

This misleader Jones has the nerve to come and ask the sharecroppers to join the same Red Cross which discriminates against Negroes as they did for instance in 1931 during the drought and also in the flood-swept zone of several southern states.

A Common Enemy

It is a fact that the big landowners do not care any more for the white sharecropers than they do for the Negro sharecropper. The sharecroppers of Alabama, Camp Hill and Tuscaloosa and other counties, what are they doing about precisely the same situation with which they are confronted. They are organizing Negro and white sharecroppers, tenant and small impoverished farmers together into our union known as the Sharecroppers' Union. In this union a recent decision was made and is being carried out to refuse to sign the check that the Wall Street Government sends the blood-sucking big landowners instead of those who really do the work tilling the soil to grow the cotton and then are forced to plow it under.

The Alabama Sharecroppers' Union which has a membership of 5,000, gets together and formulates demands to be presented before signing the check or they do not sign. One of these demands is that at least one half of the check must be paid to the signer. And other demands to suit their conditions.

Why can't the sharecroppers of Arkansas organize a union of the Arkansas sharecroppers. Under the guidance of the militant T. U. U. L. and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

* * *

Editor's Note: This situation has been drawn to the attention of the Communist Party in Arkansas, and an organizer will no doubt get busy immediately.

Producing Super-Profits for Wall Street



Negro sharecroppers toiling on the cotton plantations of the South, where they are paid the most meagre starvation wages. Hundreds of thousands of these croppers are practically chained to certain landlords through the use of the landlords system of debt slavery.

Negro and White Solidarity Defies Terror of Bosses

(By a Worker Correspondent)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The International Labor Defense got the Unemployed Council Hall to start a branch for the I. L. D. and they had an entertainment Nov. 25, and a crowd came and said they were going to run the Negro and white workers away from 740 N. Haugh St. next Saturday if they came and started a dance with Negro and white workers. But the I. L. D. had a crowd of 50 Negro and white workers for the first entertainment.

The Unemployed Council is going to have Chili supper on Dec. 2, and the Unemployed Council is ready for those stoolpigeons to start something. The Unemployed Council had a supper on Nov. 18 for over 150 Negro and white workers at 740 Haugh St.

Fire Dept. Lets Negro Family Burn to Death

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CINCINNATI, Ohio (College Hill).—Sunday morning, about 2:30 a. m., I returned from a Daily Worker house party, Nov. 25th. Soon as I got in bed, in the doghouse I live in, I heard the subdivision fire bell ringing, but no engine, because in this Negro section, in spite of all its dog-houses and rat holes there's no fire prevention.

Thus it happened that at 3 a. m., Sunday, the wife of one of our comrades, and his four children were burned to death, and comrade Bill Parson, the father of these children, died in the hospital later.

Just across North bend road from the steel subdivision lines the lily-white bosses live in fireproof homes. Not far away they have fire stations, but two blocks away a woman and four little children burned to death and the fire department, a few blocks away, did not come near.

To Fingerprint All Citizens, Proposal of U. S. Senators

Aimed at Activities of Militant Workers and Organizers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—A proposal to fingerprint all citizens of the country will be carried by Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York to the Senate, it was announced today.

Copeland is the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Crime and Racketeering. The proposal for a sort of Federal Scotland Yard with universal fingerprinting has long been a favorite one with the Senate Committee. Despite its alleged purpose of curbing criminals, the speeches of many of the Senators of the Committee have given clear indication that the proposal is aimed at the activities of revolutionary workers and labor organizers.

Many of the Senators making the proposal are intimately connected with corrupt political machines which protect organized crime and racketeering. The use of universal fingerprinting will become another weapon to track down militant workers and organizers. The proposal is another evidence of the growing Fascization of the government.

Only your support can help the Daily Worker continue. You like the enlarged and improved "Daily." Support it with your dollars. Rush them today.

Negro People Get 4 Jokers in "New Deal," Says Expert

Negro Woman, Economic Expert, Jim-Crowed in NRA Bureau, Shows How Roosevelt Codes Aim to Divide White from Black Worker

By MARGUERITE YOUNG
(Daily Worker, Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The American Negro drew four cards from the New Deal—four jokers—and nobody is more acutely aware of it than Mabel Byrd. She is the only Negro among about 1,500 people in the N.R.A. administration—and she herself has been Jim-Crowed!

Her story came to me from an authentic source. She could not be interviewed, but I have verified the facts through another person.

A social economist well known in Europe as well as in the United States, Miss Byrd was employed to advise the N.R.A. on Negro problems. She found them by the dozen but all that she can do about them is write memorandums. She couldn't even do that during her first four weeks in the N.R.A. because she was deprived both of an office and of equipment. There were no facilities for Negroes and the Negro expert wasn't allowed to use those provided for whites.

She has discovered nevertheless, as anyone who studies the Negro's new situation, that under the N.R.A. her race has been handed these four jokers:

1. N.R.A. stepped up instead of slowed down the displacement of Negro by white labor, which began in 1929.

2. N.R.A.'s fixed policy of sanctioning sectional wage differentials under the codes, which means actually racial discriminations against Negroes.

3. Organized discrimination against Negroes are occurring and are consistently tolerated by enforcing agencies on which not a single Negro is serving anywhere in the country.

4. Special discriminations against Negroes are the rule instead of the exception in New Deal work relief.

"Couldn't Find An Office"

Miss Byrd was called to the N.R.A. from the University of Chicago where she was an assistant to Prof. Paul Douglas in the department of economics. Previously she had spent three years in Geneva as a native-labor expert in the International Labor Office of the League of Nations. She taught economics at Fiske, the Negro university in Tennessee, and for several years organized the Young Women's Christian Association program among industrial workers. She is a graduate of the University of Washington and has made special studies at the University of Chicago.

When she arrived in Washington last August, the first thing she learned was that she would have to take a desk with the Negro census tabulators (who were already Jim-Crowed on the top floor of the Commerce Department building), because, as her superiors said, they "just couldn't find an office" for her. They told her this though there are hundreds of offices in the labyrinthine headquarters of the N.R.A., many then vacant.

Just as Miss Byrd settled down to her desk, she received a telephone call from the official in charge of personnel, advising her she'd better not use any of the white stenographers in the "stenographic pool," a large group of secretaries supposedly serving all N.R.A. experts.

The chief task for which Miss Byrd was employed was a first-hand study in the field of Negro problems under the N.R.A. The tacit understanding about it was confirmed after she began to work, and she enthusiastically made her plans, packed her luggage and bought her tickets for New Orleans, Atlanta, Memphis and Nashville. But just a few hours before her train left, she was telephoned orders not to go. Her superiors had decided that the trip was "not feasible." Much later it developed that the project had been squelched by N.R.A. Administrator Hugh S. Johnson and the Labor Advisory Board—Johnson had decided it would be "preposterous" to send a Negro into the South to study Negro problems!

So Miss Byrd was ordered to do her research work from Washington. They discovered an office, and provided her with a private secretary the only Negro secretary in the N.R.A. Correspondence brought her some information, and she learned much from the hearings on codes.

Discriminating Against Negroes

She knew that, from the beginning of the depression, Negroes had been displaced through organized methods on a large scale—and she found that N.R.A. actually stimulated this process by giving employers an excuse, supposedly higher wages, for firing Negroes wholesale. This has occurred in the North and South alike, Miss Byrd found, and unless the N.R.A. recognizes it and stops it, it will hold down the wages of both white and Negro workers.

The N.R.A. has not yet officially approved of an open racial discrimination, but it has given what amounts to the same thing in O.K.-ing codes providing big differences between the wages in the North and the south, for the same work. Miss Byrd found that the wide spreads exist in industries where the labor in one section is predominantly colored. The laundry industry proposes to pay in the South, where most laundresses are colored, $9.30 a week for 45 hours. Similarly, the lumber, the hotel, the iron and steel industries placed in their codes differentials far greater than those adopted by industries in which the division between white and Negro labor is about the same in all sections.

Now a specific racial discrimination is proposed in the code presented for the textile bag industry in the South. This code proposes one scale of wages for "normal" and another scale, much lower, for "subnormal" labor. And the code's definition of "subnormal" labor explains unmistakably that this word means Negro labor. These owners propose to pay $9.50 per week to white men, $8.50 to Negro men, $8 to white women, and $6 to Negro women.

Violations of code provisions, miserable as the conditions would be at best, are occurring wholesale. For example, this story came to Miss Byrd: a Negro delivery boy in Atlanta earned $5 a week before the NIRA was enacted; the code for his industry set the minimum wage for him at $12 a week; when it went into effect, the storekeeper agreed to pay the delivery boy $12, but on condition that the boy pay $7 a week for "rent" on the bicycle he used in his work! So he actually received exactly the same numerical wage as he had before N.R.A. brought a great increase in the cost of his living. Many hotel waitresses wrote into N. R.A. headquarters and explained that the supposed "increase" in their wages were more than eaten up by new requirements that they room and board on the premises, at prices far above the alleged raises. Scores of restaurant workers complained of the same thing.

No Negro Representatives On Boards

Discrimination against Negroes in the distribution of public unemployment relief is an old story—and Miss Byrd has seen it increase with the New Deal, particularly on federal-aided projects such as the Public Works Administration and the new Civil Works Administration programs. In Arkansas, hundreds of Negroes are still working in the fields of rich cotton farmers for a supposed wage of 50 cents a day, and even this they rarely receive in cash—while unemployed whites are going back to some regular pay-envelope. Whites always come first in re-employment, Miss Byrd has found; it is the recognized policy of administration just as truly as if there were a written agreement between local and federal officials.

There are N.R.A. agencies which should be dealing with at least some of these abuses. The N.R.A. officials who hear and agree to code proposals might insist upon equality for Negro labor, but they don't. And not one Negro sits on these boards! The Labor Advisory Board can present demands for labor in the actual application of the codes, but the only "labor representatives" there are A. F. of L. leaders notoriously addicted to conscious discrimination against Negroes. There are many Compliance Boards throughout the country which could stamp out violations aimed at Negroes, but there again they don't, and there is no member of the Negro people on these boards to guard its interests.

All of these matters Miss Byrd has pointed out to her associates. But they respond only, "Give us a memorandum on it." They sharply warn her that her work is mere "research." In fact, when authorities gather to settle affairs vitally touching Negro problems which she was called in to advise upon, she is kept out.

This is what the New Deal means to the Negro.

Trade Union Unity League Sounds Call to Save Scottsboro Boys and for Anti-Lynch Struggles!

To all Unions affiliated to the Trade Union Unity League.

To all Unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor.

To all Independent Unions.

To all Organised and Unorganised Workers.

Brothers:

THE trial of the nine Scottsboro boys is now going on in Decatur, Alabama. Although it has been proven conclusively that the nine Negro boys are innocent of the crime with which they are charged, the white lynch rulers of the South are determined that they shall be legally lynched by the government of Alabama. Not only that—there is every evidence that the ruling class is organizing mobs to lynch the Negro boys during or immediately after the trial. This trial, like the increased lynchings that have taken place in the last years and more so in the last months, is a brutal attempt on the part of the ruling class to stop the rising struggles of the Negro toilers in the country over, and especially in the South, against the increasing impoverishment and exploitation of the Negro toilers that is accompanying the ever deepening of the economic crisis.

Not only the ruling class in the South, but the whole ruling class and the Roosevelt government are responsible for this growing lynch terror. This terror is part of the growing reaction that is being developed all over the country against all workers, Negro and white, and the workers militant organizations. Only the united struggle of the white and Negro toilers can successfully resist the terror and lynch campaign that is developed by the capitalists throughout the country. Only such a united struggle can defeat the increasing attacks on the white and Negro workers. The struggles of the Negro toilers and the capitalist attack against the Negro masses is inseparable from and is a part of the sharpening struggles between the exploiters and exploited the country over.

* * *

THE leaders of the American Federation of Labor, through their discrimination against Negro workers in the trade unions, through their chauvinist policies and through their refusal to take up the fight for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys, and against the increased lynchings, share with the whole capitalist class and the capitalist government the responsibility for the bloody lynch terror. They speak of fascist reaction in Hitler Germany but are themselves carrying through and condone the same Hitler policies in the United States.

We call upon all workers to rally to the defense of the Scottsboro boys. To fight the lynch terror. Workers in the A. F. of L. unions—pass resolutions of protest demanding the unconditional release of the Scottsboro boys. Go on record for and fight for equal rights for the Negro masses. Fight against all discrimination against Negro workers in the trade unions. Fight for equal pay for equal work for all Negro workers in the North and South. For the right of the Negro workers to all jobs in all industries.

Workers in the T.U.U.L. and militant independent unions—make your organizations an example of full equality for all Negro toilers. Increase your struggles for the demands of the Negro toilers. Increase your recruiting of Negro workers into your organizations. Organize mass meetings to protest and mobilize the masses in your industry and city for the demand for immediate and unconditional release of the nine Scottsboro boys. Let your organizations be the first to raise funds to carry on an effective defense and struggle for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys.

Workers, Organized and Unorganized, Negro and white, join together everywhere for the fight for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys, against lynchings, for full rights to the Negro people. Contribute yourself and through your organizations to the Defense Fund to free the Scottsboro boys. There is no time to be lost. We need your support and we need it at once.

Send all funds to: International Labor Defense, Room 430—799 Broadway, New York City.

NATL. EXEC. BOARD TRADE UNION UNITY LEAGUE

JACK STACHEL, Acting Secy.

P. S.—Since this appeal was written we have witnessed the beastly lynching of a 19-year-old Negro lad in Missouri, following upon the heels of the approval of lynch terror by Governor Rolph of California. This development shows the correctness and immediacy of this appeal.

NOTICE

WILL the comrade who lost his coat at the Office Workers Dance please advertise in Daily Worker, giving description, name and address.

(Classified)

FURNISHED Room, single, double, kitchen privileges; 318 E. 13th St. Apt. 1.

WANTED: 4-5 room unfurnished apartment. Vicinity Union Square; $45 or less. Write, Yast, 237 E. 42nd St., N.Y.C.

ANNOUNCING THE OPENING OF
CHEERFUL CAFETERIA AND RESTAURANT
713 Brighton Beach Ave., near Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn
CONGENIAL ATMOSPHERE, DELICIOUS FOOD. SPECIAL DINING ROOM FOR PARTIES AND BANQUETS. M. BALSKY, MANAGER

Compliments of
PUBLIC BAKING CO.
175 - 177 - 179 SECOND STREET
— BRANCHES —
110-12 EAST 6th ST. — 104 SECOND ST.

TONIGHT
BALL
Given By
PINSKER BR. 10 OF THE I.W.O.
Admission 49c.
STUYVESANT CASINO
142 SECOND AVENUE

Celebrate Recognition of U. S. S. R.
SATURDAY, DEC. 2, 1933
Concert and Dance—By
F.S.U. BALALAIKA ORCH.
—Part of Program—
BERTHA KATZ Soprano, U.S.S.R.
ELUSHA BERMAN Russian Comedian
RADIO STARS—NEGRO JAZZ BAND
BALALAIKA ORCHESTRA
Admission 40c
HOLLYWOOD GARDENS
398 Prospect Avenue — Bronx

WORKERS—EAT AT THE
Parkway Cafeteria
1638 PITKIN AVENUE
Near Hopkinson Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

To Russia?
HUDSON
Army and Navy Store
105 THIRD AVE.
(Corner 13th Street)
Gives Honest Values in Genuine Horsehide Sheepline Coats; Windbreakers, Breeches, High Shoes, Boots, Work Shirts, Gloves, Etc.

PARTY LIFE

Membership Drive Aimed to Root Y. C. L. in Industry

First 2 Weeks Show Definite Improvement in Recruiting Only in New York

By J. MARKS

The Young Communist League in launching the recruiting drive starting with Nov. 6th and ending with Jan. 16th, did so with the aim of doubling the membership to 10,000 members, and of helping root the Y.C.L. in industry. Simultaneous with the drive for members, is the campaign to increase the circulation of the Young Worker to 25,000 and establish it as a weekly paper.

TEMPO OF DRIVE SLOW IN FIRST TWO WEEKS—
NEW YORK, PITTSBURGH SHOW GAIN

The first two weeks of the drive already indicate its weaknesses. The "returns" show that only the New York District has shown a definite improvement in recruiting. For the first two weeks, New York recruited 105 members as compared to 44 recruits for two weeks in the previous month.

The districts with basic industries (Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago) show very little gain. The Pittsburgh District has the best showing among the 3, with 49 recruits as compared to 22 during the previous month.

New York records its gains as a result of participation in a number of strikes and because of more thorough mobilization of its members. The Pittsburgh District owes its improvement to the mass activities that it has been involved in (packinghouse strike, fight against Negro descrimination at the Soho Bath House, etc.).

Challenges Issued

The method of issuing challenges has stimulated spirit between a number of districts. To date, New Jersey has challenged Pittsburgh; Milwaukee has challenged Connecticut; California is out to beat Cleveland, and Buffalo has thrown the gauntlet to Philadelphia.

Among these contestants, the California District would seem the most formidable rival. During October even, this district recruited 107 members. The bulk of new fighters came as a result of the Y.C.L.'s participation in the recent strike struggles. In reaching the figure of 107, California tripled the rate of recruiting of 2 months before (August).

The tempo of the drive on the whole, in every district, in every unit, must be tripled if the drive is to succeed. The districts with the best results have shown that the Y. C. L. will grow if it leads the battles of the youth for a better life. The success of the drive rests on the success of the Y. C. L. in fighting the hunger and war program of Roosevelt, — against the wave of lynch terror and for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys.

Proportion of Youth in Industry Low

The tabulation of new recruits shows a very small proportion of employed recruits. This emphasizes sharply the need of more consciously organizing the recruiting activities around large shops. In New York for instance out of 105 recruits, only 29 are employed. Most of these were strike recruits. The bulk of individual members in shops and members of the revolutionary unions, were not organized for effective recruiting. The New Jersey District offers a good example. Out of 11 recruits in the first 2 weeks, eight are employed and two of these in one of the largest textile mills in the world.

Among the recruits as a whole though, the ratio of employed to students and unemployed is more than 5 to 1. The recruiting drive will not attain its object if it will not succeed in broadening the base of the Y. C. L. in the shops, mills and mines.

Three New Shop Units Formed

A step in the entrenching of the Y. C. L. in industry has been the formation of 3 new shop nuclei—in mining (Seattle); iron works (California), and in food factory (Boston).

More nuclei can be formed if the Y. C. L. will co-operate closely with the Communist Party recruiting drive. The second outstanding aim of the Party's drive is the task of building a Y. C. L. nucleus in every shop where the Party has a unit. Every Young Communist unit in the territory of a shop in which there is a Party nucleus is obligated to assign the necessary forces to assist the Party in establishing a Y. C. L. group in the shop.

MICHIGAN FARMER, OUT ON BAIL, SAYS HE IS "BACK AGAIN ON LINE TO STAY!"

John Rose, Sixty Years Old, Pledges Life to Farm Struggles

By SASHA SMALL

CHICAGO.—"I spent 54 days behind the bars, but I'm back on the lines now and I'm gonna stay there," John Rose, 60-year-old Michigan farmer, told the Second National Farmers' Conference in Chicago here today.

"I wish I had the ability of an Ingersoll to tell you about this work. I was arrested at a foreclosure. We of the Michigan Farmers' League came down to see how we could stop it. I walked right up to one of the thugs, who, after they could'nt get bids from the farmers present, pulled a sealed bid out of his pocket and said to him: 'Why call a sale when the place is already sold?' 'Get away from here,' he says to me, 'if you don't want to get hurt.' 'I'm a citizen,' I says to him, 'and I got a right to be here.'"

"First thing I know he takes a swing at me and all around they started coming down on all the farmers around with blackjacks. Well, I grabbed one of them and put him on the seat of his pants, but then I got some tear gas right in my eye and all of our people sort of got scattered and then the next thing I was behind the bars.

Lawyers Refuse to Aid

"While I was in jail some lawyers came around and said they were from the International Labor Defense. I didn't know what this was then, so I asked my wife when she came to see me, to go and ask some other lawyers from around home whether they would take my case. One of them she went to, J. Reber, said no right off. The second one, Brenstrom, I found out later he was a corporation lawyer for the Consumers Power Co. that owns Nawaygo County, promised to come and see me, but he never showed up. When I got out I went to see him and asked him why he hadn't come. He told me: 'Well, you see, I'm an officer of the court.' Now I knew from my 23 years on the Chicago police force and my thousands of times in court that such an excuse meant nothing. I said to him: 'I'll tell you the real reason. You are of the master class and you think I'm a dog that needs to be kept down.'

"I know what the International Labor Defense is now and believe me that's the right organization to defend farmers and workers."

Was On Police Force

John Rose was born on a farm in Minnesota and for the first 20 years of his life he worked on it. After that he did all kinds of things. He was a steam engineer on farm machinery, he worked on railroads, and finally in 1907 he joined the Chicago police force. In 1929 he went back to farming. He bought his place outright for $1,200—120 acres—and, as he says, "What do I raise? Hell—what can you raise. I tried to raise poultry. But I couldn't sell an ounce of it. I was offered 8 cents a pound by a man who sold it for 25 cents over his counter. I haven't made $100 on that farm of mine, but I have paid $27 in taxes."

The jury who tried him after he was arrested on March 15, 1933, was hand-picked from the most reactionary farmers in the neighborhood. "They are mortgaged to the gills, but they are as reactionary as hell. That's why they are picked by the township supervisors who must recommend them before they become jurors. That's not part of the law, but that's what happens in Newaygo County. One of the witnesses, a boy of 18, named Raymond Hoeg, told in a dance hall some weeks after the trial that he had been paid $20 to testify against me."

Like the other neighbors, he had been told that Rose was a red who got orders from Russia, and it was everyone's patriotic duty to put him out of business. This red stuff was played up by all the local newspapers. They never stopped to inquire into Rose's background and connections, or they would have found out that his ancestors had fought in the Revolutionary War, that his father was a captain in the Northern army during the Civil War and that his Uncle Jake was one of Admiral Perry's crew on the flagship that opened Japan to the world in 1854.

He is now out on $3,000 bail, while his case is being appealed before the State Supreme Court. He was sentenced by Judge Pugsley to six months to five years.

He is 60 years old now, but the fight is still young in him. His wife is Negro with Indian blood, and though many of the "kulak" farmers show prejudice against her because her skin is black—that means nothing to John Rose. Or to her, either. She's a delegate, too, and as active as the best of them.

Rose's case is only one of the many among the fighting farmers. There is Frank North from Dennison, Iowa, one of the vice-chairmen of the conference. He was arrested at a foreclosure fight in Iowa and faced a 25-year sentence in the penitentiary and was brutally beaten in jail by three thugs for being the organizer in his territory. But, as one of the delegates in his group says, "He's staying on the buggy!"

Cochran Framed Up

Then there is Nile Cochran serving a three-year sentence in the South Dakota State penitentiary on a frame-up sentence of being an accomplice to John Doe in the killing of Markell, notorious rum runner, on a Sioux City picket line last fall. The conference voted to send a telegram of greetings and solidarity to him, and when the delegates were informed that his case was now before the state pardon board they voted a telegram of protest to that body, too. The South Dakota farmer who made the announcement said: "His case is now up before the state pardon board, but it's not up to them," and the delegates' vote loudly seconded him.

Saul Waldbaum, International Labor Defense lawyer who came as a fraternal delegate with the farmers from Pennsylvania, reported on the work in that territory—the work around the $1.18 sale and others conducted by the United Farmers Protective Association of Pennsylvania. He urged the farmers to form a Farmers' National Defense Bureau and pledged the support of all I. L. D. lawyers in this work.

The defense program of the farmers is one of the most important problems facing them. And don't they know it! They realise what they are up against and they are ready to fight—and to defend their right to fight. They welcome the aid of the I. L. D., which they recognize as the only organization that can defend the interests of the workers and farmers, and they have learned many times in practice the soundness of that part of its program which emphasizes the value and power of mass defense, mass action on behalf of those who fall victims in the war against oppression, starvation and for the right to a decent life.

Fighting Farmer



JOHN ROSE
Drawing by John Reed Club, Chicago

Father Was Captain in Northern Army in Civil War

Letters from Our Readers

THE DAILY WORKER ON THE MESABA RANGE
Hibbing, Minn.

Comrade Editor:

I read comrade F. Brown's letter in the Nov. 18th issue on the shortcomings in the Daily, and I agree with him especially on the point he raises when he quotes Comrade Browder that the building of the circulation of our paper goes along at such a slow pace.

I have been made responsible to build the circulation on the Mesoba Range and I would say from what I have noticed that in the party units, and even on a section and district scale, the leading comrades have not made the importance of the Daily clear enough—in speeches and talks, yes, but the actual steps to carry out all the good plans and proposals have not been taken. This can easily be seen from the fact that we have on the Mesoba Range over 20 mining towns and in only three of them, namely Hibbing, Virginia, and Eveleth, have we circulated the Daily.

The possibility of building the Daily circulation can be seen from the fact that for the first time we have actually built a house to house route in Hibbing. We have now three routes, which means 180 papers a week.

The reason that we have not done this in the other towns is that we do not realize the necessity of intensifying our efforts to organize these miners which is important, because of the war danger and the importance of mining as a war industry. It also shows that we do not understand the importance of using the Daily Worker to bring to the attention of these workers the war danger and the necessity of organizing.

These shortcomings must be removed. The only way to do this is to take up this question in the Section Committee. Steps must be taken to call together comrades from the towns to a conference to take up the question of beginning to circulate the Daily by organizing house to house sales, Red Sundays, etc., to begin to build routes by concentrating the sales from day to day in working class territories. This means making plans, but these plans must be carried out. Our aim on Messaba Range must be to establish sales of the Daily in every town, to double the sales where we have routes. Through the Daily we can approach thousands and thousands of workers. **Comrades let's act now! Build the Daily Worker on the Range!**

Comradely,
Ronald Lasalla,
Section Daily Worker Head.

MORE SPECIAL PAGES
Worcester, Mass.

Comrade Editor:

First I want to congratulate the "Worker" on the great improvement recently effected in its pages. It is clearly on the road to becoming a real mass paper and thereby a mass organizer to the Party. Michael Gold, Dr. Luttinger, Ed Newhouse, "Lens," Quirt, Helen Luke are doing fine work and will gain thousands of readers for the paper. The general make-up of the paper has also improved. I have tried leaving it on subway seats, and in every instance the paper found its way into the pocket of the first comer. Friends whom I have shown the "Worker" constantly ask me to loan them my copy. Of course I urge them to buy their own.

There is one suggestion that I would like to make. I think it would be a good idea to devote certain issues to particular cities and districts, on the order of the recent Norfolk, Va., issue, but more comprehensive, and with the definite object of rousing the worker's class-consciousness by concretely linking up hs own job, his own shop with the whole industrial situation.

Along this line, the article in today's (Oct. 23) issue about Worcester, Mass., deserves comment. There is a tendency to neglect New England in the endeavor to concentrate on the decisive sections of the national economy. This is the first notice about Worcester I have seen in the "Worker" in a blue moon. Yet Worcester is one of the leading industrial centers in the country, with hundreds of factories many of them of national and international importance.

Worcester, city and county, contains certainly over a thousand factories, a surprising percentage of which are of national importance. Worcester is the greatest wire and wire goods center in the world, having three American Steel and Wire Mills, a Wickwire-Spencer plant and many lesser enterprises in this line. It has the greatest loom works in the world (Crompton-Knowles), the largest tannery (Graton-Knight), the largest envelope factory (U. S. Envelope), the largest corset shop (Royal Worcester), great wrench chain, and screw works, pressed steel and malleable iron mills, car-building works, the Norton Grinding Co., greatest in the world, the Whittall Carpet Mills, great thread, textile and textile machinery plants, Wright Vacuum-Cleaner plants, leather, shoe and slipper factories, plus literally hundreds of others. Throughout the county, including Fitchburg, Leominster, Webster, Southbridge, and innumerable mill towns, there are a great number of additional plants. Why cannot more effective organizational work be done in this region? Here, if anywhere we should find a red stronghold.

—H. W.

IMPORTANCE OF "IN THE HOME"
Wabash, Ind.

The Daily Worker:

Enclosed is money order for $1.50 which please credit Helen Luke's department in the Socialist competition. Personally I want to see Michael Gold win, for his column is to me the best of all. I hope some day you will publish his "What a World" in book form. But I am especially interested in the Home department because of its appeal to women.

So many women are reached only through their home interests, they seem to find it hard to concern themselves with other activities. Yet stored up within them are vast amounts of energy and zeal and human devotion. At present their home life is absorbing all of this. But if through the Daily Worker the family welfare can be improved a little, and if, through Communism, they begin to see an enlarging of the possibilities of life and of the results of their devotion to their homes and families, they may step out of their more limited sphere and take an active part in working for this cause. So I wish to send you also my best wishes and my earnest hope for a successful growth in your department.

To the Daily Worker in general I wish to say that your articles about the Relief Buro investigations by Elizabeth Potamkin and Helen Kay, and the various feature articles are alive and appealing in a marked degree. The paper must grow, it just can't do otherwise. We workers must make greater sacrifices to keep it alive. I hope to contribute again soon.

Sincerely yours,
—E. H. A.

Taxi Strikers Fight Phila., Police Rule

(By a Taxicab Striker)

PHILA., PA., Dec. 1—On Sunday, November 26th, the P.R.T. locked out 1,000 taxi-cab drivers under the excuse that they insisted upon the right of wearing their union buttons. These P.R.T. taxicab drivers have since put up a courageous fight to curtail "scab service" throughout the city. They continue this fight despite the efforts of Le Strange and his cossack police to break the strike.

Threatened, manhandled, arrested on the slightest pretext, the drivers nevertheless remain undaunted in their struggle to defeat the powers that attempt to deny them the right to organize and maintain their own union.

Police regulations as defined by inspector Driscoll limit the drivers to four pickets at South Garage, and all the others are driven away, so that the resultant condition is little better than [illegible] are following back and forth from the lines to the union headquarters. They are intimidated and pushed off the sidewalks. They are dragged into station houses like criminals, searched, and slated in trumped-up charges.

These instances of police brutality are being reported by drivers from all parts of the city and are not always the work of mere patrolmen. Last Tuesday evening at Fifteenth and Market Streets, Inspector Rankin approached one of a group of men who were picketing peacefully, and after tearing the picket badge from his coat, shoved him into the gutter. This was the signal for similar attacks by the police upon other union men and resulted in their being driven away from the vicinity. Later when these same men, minus badges, attempted to picket the South Garage, they were driven off, the officers telling them they were not allowed to picket without badges.

Such flagrant violations of citizen's rights are not new to the residents of the City of Brotherly Love. On the contrary, it has become an established custom of the police to commit atrocities upon any worker or group of workers who dares to question the supreme dictates of the money lords of Philadelphia and their political parasites.

Celebrate Recognition of USSR by Helping "Daily"

NEW YORK—The Icor Branch of New Brunswick sets a splendid example to workers and their organizations as to how to celebrate the recognition of the Soviet Union.

"Instead of sending a cablegram to the U.S.S.R.," this Icor Branch writes, "we decided to send the $9.64 to the Daily Worker $40,000 fund, and through the columns of our 'Daily' to express our greetings to our comrades, the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union. Long live the Soviet Union, the Fatherland of the working class!"

Which working class organizations will be next to celebrate the victory won by the Soviet Union with a contribution to the Daily Worker?

Jobless Raise Funds

The Unemployed Council, No. 12, Collinwood, Cleveland, Ohio, held a house party at which $23 was raised for the Daily Worker. Several unemployed councils of that city have held affairs to help save our "Daily".

Finnish Workers

In Chicago, the Finnish workers put up a cardboard at their center, the Finnish Hall, 2409 N. Halstead St., and they began to challenge each other as to who would contribute or raise the larger amounts for the "Daily". $26 was raised within two weeks. Every organization can follow this example. The bulletin board shows who are active in the battle to save our Daily Worker.

There still remains $10,000 to be raised in order to complete the drive and to assure the immediate existence of our "Daily." Rush your contributions, celebrate the recognition of the U.S.S.R. with a donation to the Daily Worker, ask your friends and fellow workers to contribute.

* * *

Total Tuesday, Nov. 28 ....$ 258.73
Previously Recorded 38,531.97

Total to date $38,790.70

DIST. No. 1

H L Parker, Wakefield	1.50
Armenian Buro, Lawrence	
Col by Harzigian	
Palalian	.50
Ekmalian	.25
Chalekian	.25
Mikaelian	.25
Krikorian	.25
Sara	.25
Torosian	.25
Total Nov 28	3.50
Total to date	1388.70

DIST. No. 3

M Garcia	2.00
E Lowell	2.00
A Friend	3.00
N Hallmon	1.00
N P	1.00
J Jonson	.25
D Brown	8.50
L Weiner	.50
S Nadore	2.00
R Okerlander	2.00
G Sandary	1.00
Zabiadarsky	.40
H K	2.00
H N	2.00
Esthonian W C	7.00
Womens C, Jamaica	
11 names	1.80
Org House 14	2.20
Women's Coun 8	.40
Women's Coun 4	2.00
Women's Coun 13	3.02
Women's Coun 15	4.00
Women's Coun 19	1.40
Women's Coun 20	2.02
Women's Coun 24	8.23
Women's Coun 38	7.25
Wkrs School	13.56
Ukrainian City Com	2.85
Col by Tepatok	
8 names	3.20
Col by Hougan	
4 names	.95
Col by Nergen, RNOV	2.00
Sec 10	2.50
Sec 12, Camp Nitgedaiget	1.00
Sec 7	
Un 3	1.95
Un 5	.25
Un 6	3.30
Un 7	5.13
Un 11	.41
Unit Lists	
List 13510	
4 names	.30
Col by Korofkin	
10 names	3.80
Col by Martinoff	
11 names	1.40
Tag Day Collection	
D W Volunteer	2.90
L Adler	2.81
Moses	.81
Perman	.76
Greenberg	3.60
Sec 1, Un 32, Frank	2.92
Sec 1, Un 33	3.47
Sec 1, Un 38	
2 Boxes	1.37
Sec 1, Un 9	2.00
Sec 2, Un 5	1.73
Sec 1, Un 2	.63
Coin Cards	
Anon	1.05
E Gomberg	1.00
S Sylman	.35
Total Nov 28	135.73
Tot. to date	13348.69

DIST. No. 8

F Schuck	1.00
C K Norris	.50
C S Mergot	1.00
Coin Cards	
Phila Com for Defense of Political Prisoners	2.00
Anon, Wilkes Barre	1.00
Total Nov 28	5.50
Total to date	1722.77

DIST. No. 4

Un 2-3, Syracuse	15.00
Total Nov 28	15.00
Total to date	206.37

DIST. No. 6

E Hersky, 14-31, 5 names	.95
A Mueller 10 names	1.20
F Lawrence	1.00
Unemp Coun 3 Col b yVoya 13 names	1.55
Scott Br, ILD Br 23, Tot	3.07
Sec 7	3.11
Un 3-35	2.50
Un 3-43	2.00
Un 3-56	8.90
Un 1-05	
Col by Alex 10 names	3.00
Col by Jinay 10 names	1.27
Col by Dulsik 10 names	1.70
Un 1-12	.40
Un 1-13	2.10
Un 3-34	1.00
Un 3-34	1.55
Un 3-22	2.00
Total Nov 28	38.01
Total to date	1076.14

DIST. No. 7

Armenian Buro, Detroit	15.00
Total Nov 28	15.00
Total to date	1863.94

DIST. No. 11

A Mattson, Belt	.25
Total Nov 28	.25
Total to date	104.48

DIST. No. 14

E Nilson, Newark	1.00
Vanville, N J	
D Fedoruk	.25
P and F Bilohan	.50
List 136480	
Wolodon	.50
Kachoraky	.25
H Wolodin	.25
Wasyl	.25
Col by P Macinta 10 names	3.05
Russian Mutual Aid	8.31
List 50748	
4 names	.75
Col by Wornwonchik, 3 names	.80
Col by Wolcesben 9 names	1.50
Col by Perepepa 8 names	1.40
Col by Drohn 8 names	1.00
Col by Semenmavich 8 names	.50
Roselle-Linden UFWO	25.00
Coin Cards	
E Nilson, Newark	.75
Total Nov 28	38.36
Total to date	339.96

I.W.O.

Br 634, Pol Br, N Br Conn.	6.68
Br 23, Brockton	
Col by J Feldman 10 names	6.70
8 names	2.00
Astoria Sch	5.00
Total Nov 28	19.38
Total to date	2674.32

I.W.O. Lists

Br 179	
Col by Davis and Noan, 9 names	2.75
Col by Klein 5 names	1.00
Col by Landberg 4 names	1.00
Col by Kesselman 7 names	.75
Col by Stolerov 10 names	1.20

Doctor Luttinger advises:

by PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

INFLUENCE OF GENERAL DISEASE ON THE EYES
(Continued)

Syphilis—Cases of chaucre of the eyelid have been reported. In the secondary stage of the disease, inflammation of the pupil (iritis) is frequent. In the third stage, there is atrophy (wasting) and neuritis of the optic nerve, as well as paralysis of the eye muscles. Inherited syphilis is characterized by **Interstitial Keratitis**, which leads to blindness.

In **pulmonary tuberculosis** the pupils are often unequal tubercles, of course, may invade the eye and cause a number of lesions, including blindness.

Smallpox may invade the eyeballs and cause destruction of part or the whole globe. In **whooping cough** we often see hommorrhages (sub-conjunctivitival) which are due partly to the paroxysms of the cough, but mainly to the toxins (poisons) produced by the germs responsible for the infection.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
Sciatic Neuritis

A.S.K., Babylon, N. Y.—Don't you think it is rather late to ask our advice on your condition? You had ten of your teeth pulled out and then nine more; you had yourself treated by electricity, pills and medicines for weeks, and now you ask us what to do. Under the circumstances, the best course for you would be to continue under the care of your present physician, especially since you are feeling slightly better. If you are not more improved at the end of about six weeks, communicate with us again and we might have something to suggest.

* * *

Birth Control Clinics

Dear Mr. Luttinger:

As a comrade and reader of the Daily Worker, and in reference to the subject of Birth Control discussed in your column, I wish to question the logic of a statement by Comrade David Hollander.

He said that "in the Soviet Union, where economic life is secured for all toilers, Birth Control will eventually become obsolete." He also calls such worries "trivialities." I wonder if our Comrade Hollander is a married man?

Because, in the Soviet Union a woman will eventually find herself freed of economic worries, she will therefore be willing to find herself pregnant as often as nature allows. Pregnancy is a pleasure without economic worries. Is that what Comrade Hollander wishes his readers to infer? Is there any other alternative for a woman, with obsolete Birth Control?

Yours truly,
—Mrs. C. Ide.

Helping the Daily Worker Through Dr. Luttinger

Contributions received to the credit of Dr. Luttinger in his Socialist competition with Michael Gold, Edward Newhouse, Helen Luke, Jacob Burck and Del to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive:

T. Dee, Bound Brook	$ 1.00
Trawinski, Baltimore	.2[illegible]
W. W. Canton	1.00
Previous total	357.90
Total to date	$360.18

In the Home

CONDUCTED BY HELEN LUKE

The following verses have been sent me with the remark, "I hope you consider this a proletarian pome." Yes, I do consider it—and just the right sort of a "proletarian pome" to describe present conditions and offer the remedy.

LULLABY OF A NURSING MOTHER
By VIVIEN BENTLEY

Drink, my little one, drown your sorrow,
The Relief Investigator might be here tomorrow—
Pause, my greedy one, not so fast:
How long do you think my milk will last?

Hush, you children, mother's busy,
The sound of your crying makes me dizzy.
What can I give you to quiet your sobs?
Papa's out hunting, still hunting for jobs.

Three little children, one bare table,
Bear up, kids, as long as you're able.
If tomorrow's the same, your Daddy and I
Will go to the Bureau and raise a loud cry—

We'll go with the neighbors, the Cohens and Kellys,
And fight for some coal, and some food for our bellies,
And we'll stay out at that office 'till all the world hears:
Then goodbye to hunger, and suffering, and tears.

SUGGESTIONS

Then, there is a letter from M. C. S. saying that she did not like this column at first but approves the later trend, and suggests that we save some of the space now used for patterns so that we "might have more interesting letters frm mothers and teachers about children in the homes and in the schools. And from the young people who want to make homes of their own."

And, of course, who cannot because of the crisis. We have already touched upon the last-named problem, so presenting in this connection some material written by Dr. H. M. Toozan, more of which we promised to print: we were forced to suspend these series temporarily because of the financial drive, but shall resume the use of it.

To open a discussion of our conduct in dealing with children, we hereby invite letters of advice or inquiry from teachers and mothers. There is a brief one here now. The letter from M. C. S. concludes with:

Two General Hints

The water in which broccoli is boiled is not as strong as cauliflower water, and is very good added to soup.

Ripe olives are very nourishing. Ten or fifteen cents' worth seeded and added to a thick tomato sauce takes the place of a meat dish. The sauce is easily made,—a can of tomatoes, a chopped onion, a tablespoon of butter; green pepper improves it.

Cook for 10 minutes, add olives, and a tablespoon of flour with a little water to thicken. (Salt and pepper, of course.)

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Patterns 1515 and 1566 are available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36 38, 40 and 42. Pattern 1515 takes 1 3-4 yards 39 inch fabric; Pattern 1566 takes 2 3-8 yards 39 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included with each pattern.



Each of these models is 15c (30c for both). Send coins or stamps (coins preferred). Please write very plainly your name, address, style number and size of each pattern ordered.

Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 W. 17th St., New York City.

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WITH OUR YOUNG READERS

Adventures of Grischa and Mischa, Two Soviet Pioneers

Mischa: Read me that letter you got from Mary, the Pioneer in America. I can understand it, because I take up English in school, just like you.

Grischa: Just listen to what goes on there:

"Nov. 7, 1933
Dear Comrade Grischa:

I'm picking out this day to write, because it's the day of the great celebration. Believe me, I wish our parents here were strong enough to kick out the bosses right now! Then my father would get a job, instead of going crazy from being out of work. Most of my friends' fathers are in the same fix.

My friend Joe fainted in school the other day. He ate nothing for two days. Lots of us can't fix our shoes. If it rains, our feet get wet. If it doesn't, they got frozen. I have a friend, Louise, a Negro girl, who can't go to school because she hasn't even got shoes."

Mischa: So that's what bosses make out of a rich land like America.

Grischa: Wait, I'm not done yet. Listen:

"My troop is trying to organize the others in school. Once we issued a leaflet. The principal ran around to every class but no one would snitch on who did it. So now he's trying to put all of us off with Thanksgiving fairy tales. Thanksgiving's a certain holiday in America when they tell us to be thankful. Even if we're starving we're supposed to be glad over it. As if my father can be thankful just like a millionaire like Rockefeller!

But the principal's making the teachers say a lot thick about Thanksgiving. You see here it's not like in the Soviet Union. Here the teachers are afraid for their jobs, and it's not so easy for them to help us in our struggles. They tell us those Thanksgiving lies even though they don't like the lies themselves.

That's all this time, Grischa. My troop sends Pioneer regards to your troop. Tell them to work hard for Pioneers and their parents in the Soviet Union and all over the world."

Your American Comrade,
MARY.

Mischa: So that's what it means to have bosses. Well, when I get home I'm going to tell my parents I'm damn glad they kicked out the bosses sixteen years ago on Nov. 7th.

* * *

Many letters from working class boys and girls have been sent to the Scottsboro boys. Here's one of them:

Dear Pals:

I am writing this letter in behalf of my troop and comrades. It's an outrage, but we will win in the end. First, keep a stiff upper lip and show no fear. Second, the Young Pioneers are sticking up for you and we will try our best to help you. I hope you will win and so does everybody else in my troop.

Letters were sent to the Governor of Alabama, Judge Callahan, and President Roosevelt, by the troop demanding your release and a full pardon, also an apology for your suffering. I close this letter with a salute to you for not showing any fear.

Your Comrade,
LOUIS MILLER.
Harry Eisman Troop.

* * *

Thanksgiving and Scottsboro

By RUTH MARKOWITZ

What is Thanksgiving made, made of,
Sugar and spice, and all that's nice,
That's what Thanksgiving is made of;

For the big shots of the land,
Those who rule with iron hand,
For them Thanksgiving implies
Turkeys, sauce, and pumpkin pies.

What about the Scottsboro boys,
Have they any share in joys?
Do they have peace and content?
In the jail their lives are spent.

Fellow workers we must unite!
Against the bosses we will fight.
We will fight for, as one whole mass,
Thanksgiving for the Working Class!

A Live Troop

Troop 2-J of Brighton Beach is always on the job. They have raised $16 so far for the Daily Worker. This makes them second in the district. They also sent a beautiful first aid kit to the Young Pioneers of Cuba. At an affair given by the troop last week, 300 people were present! Keep it up; 3-J!

COMRADE PIONEERS OF N.Y.C.

In Monday's paper we will have a complete list of all troops participating in "Trip to Crosby" to save the Daily Worker.

CITY AFFAIRS

BEING HELD FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
Daily Worker

Saturday, Dec. 2nd:

Concert and party given by Unit 12 Sec. 5 and Women's Council 2 at 1304 Southern Boulevard. Adm. 15c.

Big Fing Pong Tournament, dancing and refreshment. Adm. 5c. At Prog. Workers' Culture Club, 150 Sumner Ave., Brooklyn.

Gala Concert and Dance at Pelham Parkway Workers Club, 2197-A White Plains Rd., given by Unit 27 and Prospect Workers Club. Edward Newhouse, guest of honor. Adm. 25c.

Dance and Entertainment given by Spartacus Club, 269 W. 28th St. at 8:30 p.m. Chalk Talk, Chorus. Admission 25c.

Entertainment given by the Unemployed Council at 241 Henry St. at 8 p.m. Given by Unit 18 Sec. 1.

House Party, refreshments and sandwiches free, at 1090 Kelly St., Bronx. Apt. 5-E. Good entertainment. Admission 15c.

Sunday, Dec. 3rd:

Social and Entertainment given by Unit 16 Sec. 5 at 1472 Boston Rd., Bronx, at 7 p.m. Music, refreshments, dancing.

OUT OF TOWN AFFAIRS

FOR THE
Daily Worker

Cleveland, Ohio

Dec. 2nd:

House Party at home of Rose Offner, 3554 E. 144th St. Arranged by Unit 3-46. Good program.

Dec. 3rd:

House party at home of M. Martucci, 15908 St. Clair Ave. at 8 p.m.

House party held at Workers Home, 1943 Coltman Rd. at 8 p.m.

Portchester

Dec. 3rd:

Movie showing of "36 Commissars" and short Scottsboro release at Polonia Hall, 229 Willet Ave. at 8 p.m.

Detroit

Dec. 2nd:

John Reed Club, 106 West Hancock, will hold International Cabaret, Concert and Dance. Adm. 35c. Dancing, refreshments, playlet. Negro Quartet.

Toledo, Ohio

Dec. 2nd:

Party at the home of Tory Bell, 376 Pinewood, at 8 p.m. given by Unit 7. Good time assured.

Paterson, N. J.

Dec. 2nd:

Soviet Recognition Concert under auspices of C.P. of Paterson at Arch St. Hall, at Arch and N. 1st Streets at 8 p.m.

CLEVELAND WORKERS SCHOOL
1524 Prospect Avenue ● New and Enlarged Quarters
Register Now. Classes Begin Dec. 4th
26 COURSES IN
Principles of Communism, Trade Unionism, History of the American Labor Movement, Economics, Historical Materialism, Marxism, Journalism, Sign Painting, English, Russian, Cartooning, Workers Health, Public Speaking, Etc.
EXCEPTIONAL PROGRAM — SUNDAY, DECEMBER 3rd, at 8 P.M.
AT 1524 PROSPECT AVENUE — — ADMISSION 25c

WHAT A WORLD!



By Joseph Freeman

WHAT about the mysterious "Circular No. 2" sent out by the International Union of Revolutionary Writers? The other day I said I had not seen a copy of it. Since then I have obtained one—and my worst suspicions have been confirmed.

The Modern Monthly cited this circular as saying that it was "for informatory purposes only." That phrase is intended to convey the impression that the circular was a SECRET document, in which it was secretly but officially admitted that "there was a time when it was considered almost unlawful to speak of the factor of literary talent and only in whispers could anything be said about the form of our work."

But Circular No. 2 is NOT a secret document. The authors of the circular announce on its first page that it will be "reproduced with additions and details in No. 6 of the German edition of our magazine International Literature, which will be published at the end of December."

Nor is the circular "for informatory purposes ONLY." What it actually says is this: "Our report is of a PURELY INFORMATORY character. The time has not yet come to express any definite views, whether the theoretical and political results of the Org. Plenum, as they affect literature, can be transferred to the proletarian revolutionary movement in the capitalist countries."

The Circular, then, does NOT undertake to substantiate the stupid charges of anti-Soviet propagandists; it is NOT secret. It merely says to the branches of the I.U.R.W. in the capitalist countries: We are sending you some INFORMATION, but don't use this information about Soviet literature to jump to conclusions about revolutionary literature in your own country.

* * *

BUT our Scribe falsified not only the nature of the circular. What is more important, he falsified its contents, its tone, its purposes. It contains no "official" admission of the kind of death-valley desert he describes. On the contrary, the circular says:

"Owing to the considerable success of socialist construction, a powerful growth of literature and art has been achieved in the last ten years in the U.S.S.R." This "success of socialist construction has resulted in the majority of the intelligentsia, including writers, turning decisively towards the Soviet power." New elements "have come into literature from factories and collective farms." As a consequence of all this, "the organizational framework of the existing literary associations has become too narrow, and impedes the proper development of creative art."

These statements are contained in the report of H. Huppert, delivered at the first plenum of the organization committee of Soviet writers, consisting of representatives all groups and all tendencies. The report criticises the shortcomings of RAPP. But it does more than that. It gives RAPP credit for certain very valuable services—services utterly ignored by our Scribe when undertook to tell his readers what "official admissions" have been made in regard to Soviet literature. Specifically, the report credits RAPP with being partially responsible for bringing over the fellow travellers to the Soviet viewpoint.

"It would be downright falsification of history," Circular No. 2 says, "if one were to deny that up to a certain period the RAPP embodied correctly and consistently the policy of the Party in literature. Proletarian literature has conquered its leading part, its true hegemony in Soviet literature just because it has tackled numerous subjects, themes and new viewpoints, and even the actual problems of the revolution; and especially of the reconstruction period which had been hitherto inadequately dealt with or not dealt with at all by the vacillating strata of so-called camp followers (fellow travellers)."

* * *

THE circular then goes on to describe certain unhealthy reactions to the dissolution of RAPP and other literary groups. On the one hand, there were recalcitrant RAPP members who put up a passive resistance to the Party decision. On the other hand, there were certain recalcitrant fellow travellers "who had been in violent opposition to the RAPP prior to the April decision" and who saw in its dissolution "a denial of the entire preceding development phase of proletarian literature, an ultimate rehabilitation of all tendencies alien or hostile to the working class which had at any time been exposed and made innocuous by the RAPP."

Nevertheless, at the first plenum of the Soviet writers association, everybody who wanted it got the floor and one of these was a minor fellow-traveller named Michael Slonimski, who had "been in violent opposition to the RAPP prior to the April decision." In a speech from the floor (not in a carefully thought-out report) Slonimski made the rhetorical statement that "there was a time when it was considered almost unlawful to speak of the factor of literary talent, and only in whispers could anything be said about the form of our work."

These extemporaneous and ill-considered words are lifted without explanation by our Scribe from Circular No. 2 and dished out as an "official" admission of a state of affairs which he would like to see but which did not exist.

Slonimski was not talking officially. He was talking entirely for himself; and he was talking through his hat. The most casual glance at Soviet literary publications for the years 1929-31 will convince the reader that Slonimski was not giving a picture of Soviet literature, but was jumping on the corpse of a recently dissolved organization which he hated.

* * *

ANYONE interested in giving an honest report would have done better to have cited the writer Tikhonov, who voiced the general feeling of Soviet writers when he said at the same plenum:

"I want to talk about love, about love for these great times of ours, and for our literature which is not yet great, and which does not keep pace with these great times of ours. . . . We must admit that it is an exceedingly grateful task to live and to create at such a time."

One more important falsification of Circular No. 2 by our Scribe. He asserts that Stalin now claims "all Russian writers are Bolsheviks." Stalin, of course, never made any such statement; but Circular No. 2 does say specifically:

"For the first time in history, the plenum represented to Soviet society a united forum of all the writers of the country. Everything that has hitherto isolated itself in separate organizations and groups, large and small, came together here from all parts of the Union, to give a truly enthusiastic welcome to the Central Committee's decision, and say: we hold with the Soviet power and with the Party of the Proletariat! . . ." But, the circular adds later, "it would be foolish to assume that this united front signifies the end of the class struggle in Soviet literature, and already full ideological agreement and clarity of all regarding everything."

Such folly may be left to the lurid imagination of anti-Soviet propagandists.

Helping the Daily Worker through Michael Gold.

Contributions received to the credit of Michael Gold in his Socialist competition with Dr. Luttinger, Edward Newhouse, Helen Luke, Jacob Burck and Del to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive:

Unemployed Teachers	$1.00
Previous Total	481.76
Total to Date	$482.76

A Boy Hero in Nazi Germany

A True Story of the Hitler Terror

By ESTHER LOWELL

FRITZ is only nine years old, a red-headed, freckle-faced boy. He is a Young Pioneer of Germany. His father is a metal worker, and an active Communist. His mother also is a busy Party worker.

When Hitler and his Nazi (National Socialist) Fascists came to power, Fritz's father and mother had to hide. Secretly they moved to another part of the city. Nazi neighbors knew them too well in the old place. Soon they would have been pointed out to the Nazi police as Communists and arrested, tortured and maybe taken away to one of the concentration camps.

Fritz went around with his mother when she collected Party dues from workers. He heard the comrades tell his mother that a good revolutionist always swallows the list of names he carries, if he—or she—is caught by the Nazis. Fritz and his mother pretended they were just visiting for a bit of gossip, if any Nazi looked too hard at them.

One day Fritz's father did not come home. Fritz and his mother learned that he had been taken from the factory where he worked by armed Nazis. Later they heard that the father had been beaten in jail and then taken to a concentration camp.

* * *

A few weeks afterward, his mother took Fritz out to the town near the camp. They walked out on the road by the concentration camp every day, hoping to see the class-war prisoners come out, hoping to see father.

After ten days of watching, Fritz and his mother were startled to see a band of prisoners marching down the field inside the fence. Armed Nazi guards walked beside them and behind them. Suddenly the Nazi guards shouted to the prisoners and all drew up with a Nazi salute. The guards counted off work gangs and shouted more commands.

Fritz could hardly keep from calling when he saw his father. But his mother had cautioned him so much not to betray any sign of recognition for fear they would be arrested and taken away by Nazis, too. Fritz stuffed his handkerchief into his mouth in a hurry and choked the cry into a cough.

His mother took a firmer hold of his arm and almost pushed him on down the road. As they passed on, they could see the father's eyes follow them for an instant and barely wink recognition. Then the Nazi guards marched the prisoners to their work, chopping wood.

"Father looked thin and grey," Fritz said to his mother when they got back to their little room in the town.

"Hush, Fritzie, hush," his mother answered, brushing tears from her eyes.

* * *

ONE day, after they went back to the city, Fritz came home from school and found no mother at home. At first he was not worried. After awhile another Young Pioneer slipped into his house and whispered to Fritz that Nazi police had taken his mother to jail. He gave Fritz a little slip of paper on which was written a list of names and addresses. There were check marks by some.

"Your mother shoved this into my hand when she heard the Nazis coming and told me you would know what to do," the other boy told Fritz. "My mother says you must come over to our house and stay. We have very little to eat, as you know, but we will share it always with our comrades."

"Thanks, Hans," answered Fritz as he followed his friend out.

"Fritz wanted to cry, but he knew a Pioneer must be brave. He knew, too, that although his father and mother had both been taken away by Nazis, he still had friends and comrades who would take care of him as one of their own.

"I heard just today that there is a chance your father may get out of camp soon," Hans' father told Fritz when the boys came in. "Those fool Nazis could find nothing on him and he wouldn't talk. Even the workers in the factory whom the Nazis have fooled would not tell anything about your father. They have been saying to the Nazi officers:

"Gibt uns brot sonst werden wir rot!" "Give us bread or we go red!"

"Some workers who joined the Nazis already have been taken off to camps for saying that," Hans' father added.

* * *

NEXT night Fritz took the little slip of paper with the names on it and began going to the houses which had no check marked by them.

"I will go alone, Hans," he said. "We do not want two to get caught. You must carry on if anything happens to me."

The two Young Pioneers put fists up in a quick Red Front salute before Fritz went out.

From the workers whose places he visited, Fritz took their few cents party dues and then carefully checked their names on the list. After every name of the twenty-five had been checked, he hurried toward the home of a party comrade who would take the money to the center.

All at once from out of a doorway two Nazis rushed at him.

"Halt!" they shouted as Fritz started to run.

Rough hands seized him on each arm, but not before Fritz stuffed his paper slip into his mouth.

"Scum!" two drunken voices hissed at him.

The two flabby Brown Shirts hustled him along a dark side street. They had not seen him stuff the paper away or were too dull-witted from drink to think what he was doing. Fritz chewed hard and swallowed the paper lump with a gulp. He tried to squirm away from the Nazis. They tightened their grip, until he thought his arms were broken.

* * *

THEY dragged him to a jail. Fritz wondered if it were the same jail where his mother was. He doubled up his fists at the thought. He vowed he would not scream, so that he would not hurt her, if she could by any chance hear him.

Inside a cell, the Nazi police jumped at him, trying to terrify him. They searched him and seized the money, dividing it between themselves. They swung heavy leather straps over his head.

"Tell where you were!" they shouted.

"Ich werde nicht sagen (I will not say)," quietly answered Fritz.

"Were you at Hans Meinert's?" the Nazis shouted.

"Ich werde nicht sagen," replied Fritz again.

Then the Nazis began hitting him with their fists as they questioned. They named others whom they suspected of being Communists. They asked Fritz who were his friends. They asked him every kind of question, with blows and insults between.

But always Fritz answered their questions:

"Ich werde nicht sagen."

Finally the boy fainted away and knew nothing more till he found himself lying in a corner of the cell with a man's coat thrown over him. He fell asleep from exhaustion. In the morning the Nazis turned him out of the jail. Fritz was dazed and started in the wrong direction for the home of his comrade Hans.

Then he came to a familiar Nazi billboard and remembered where he was and half turned to go in the right direction. A block behind him two Brown Shirts walked in the same direction toward him.

"Maybe they're following me," thought Fritz. So he dodged down an alley and began zigzagging through byways that he had learned with his mother. It led him a long way from his friends home, in a big loop. When he was sure no Nazi was following him and none seeing where he was going, he ran into Hans' home.

There was his father! Fritz fell into his arms, sobbing.

"What happened, Fritzie?" asked father and Hans and Hans' mother, all in one breath.

Fritz couldn't say a thing for a long while. Then he gasped between sobs:

"Oh, nothing."

"Let him rest," said Hans' mother, leading him to the little dark bedroom.

Later Hans' mother called Fritz's father to the door of the room where Fritz slept.

"Listen," she said.

"Ich werde nicht sagen. Ich werde nicht sagen." Fritz said it over and over in his sleep. "Ich werde nicht sagen."

When Fritz woke up, no one asked again what had happened. Father took Fritz away to an aunt who lived near the mountains. Later mother joined them there, pale, too, from jail. They rested for many days, going for long walks across the fields and hills as they felt stronger. Father found that Fritz could not run and climb as he used to in the summers before when they had come to visit Aunt Freda. The little boy's heart was weakened by that night of Nazi torture.

Little by little, Fritz told his father and mother what had happened. Often in his sleep at night the boy cried out: "Ich werde nicht sagen" over and over.

But afterwards whenever anyone thoughtlessly asked what had happened to him the night he was in jail, Fritz looked away and said very softly:

"Oh, nothing."

TUNING IN

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

WEAF—660 Kc.

7:15 P. M.—Religion in the News—Dr. Stanley High
7:30—Circus Days—Sketch
7:45—Mountaineers Music
8:00—To Be Announced
8:30—Antobal Orch.
9:45—What America Reads—William L. Chenery, Editor of Colliers Magazine
9:00—Jack Pearl, Comedian; Goodman Orch.; Demarco Sisters, Songs; Robert Simmons, Tenor; Leaders Trio
9:30—Yacht Club Boys; Vivian Ruth, Songs; Reisman Orch.
10:00—Rolfe Orch.; Men About Town Trio; Lew White, Organ
11:00—One Man's Family—Sketch, With Anthony Smythe
11:30—Hollywood on the Air
12:00—Wilson Orch.; Doris Quartet; Mary Wood, Soprano; Tommy Harris, Songs; Cynthia, Blues Singer; Ryan and Robelette, Comedy; Senator Fishface, Comedian

WOR—710 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Sports—Ford Frick
7:15—Golf—Bill Brown
7:30—Everett McCooey, Baritone
7:45—Talk—Harry Hershfield
8:00—Lidia Symphony Orch., Philip James, Conductor; Carmela Ippolito, Violin
9:00—Robert McGimsey, Whistler
9:15—Bronx Marriage Bureau—Sketch
9:30—Dance Orch.
10:05—Helene Daniels, Songs
10:15—Piano Duo
10:30—Organ Recital
11:00—Weather Reports
11:02—Tremaine Orch.
11:30—Lane Orch.
12:00—Robbins Orch.

WJZ—760 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—John Herrick, Songs
7:15—Three Musketeers—Sketch
7:30—Trio Romantique
7:45—Football Scores
7:50—O'Leary's Irish Minstrels
8:00—The New Deal: What It Is—Willard Thorp, Director Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Dr. Harold G. Moulton, President of Brookings Institution
8:30—Caro Lamoureux, Soprano; Ludovic Huot, Tenor; Concert Orch.
9:00—Variety Musicale
10:00—Bowery Days—Musical Program
11:00—Barn Dance
12:00—Childs Orch.
12:30 A. M.—Scotti Orch.

WABC—860 Kc

7:00 P. M.—Political Situation in Washington—Frederic William Wile
7:15—Jeannie Lang, Songs; Paul Small, Tenor; Denny Orch.
7:30—Jane Froman and Charles Carlile, Songs; Berrens Orch.
8:00—Elmer Everett Yeo—Sketch
8:15—Fray and Braggiotti, Piano Duo
8:30—Simons Orch.; Dorothy Page, Songs
9:00—Philadelphia Orch., Leopold Stokowski, Conductor
9:15—Modern Male Chorus
9:30—Band Concert, Edward D'Anna, Conductor; Broadcast of Roar of Niagara Falls
10:00—Rebroadcast From Byrd Expedition En Route to Antarctic; Music From New York
10:30—News Bulletins
10:45—Leaders in Action—H. V. Kaltenborn
11:00—Elder Michaux Congregation
11:30—Gray Orch.
12:00—Lyman Orch.
12:30 A. M.—Arnheim Orch.
1:00—Russell Orch.

WHAT'S ON

Saturday

(Manhattan)

DANCE and Concert given by the Pocketbook Workers Rank and File at Workers Center, 50 E. 13th St. Dancing till broad daylight. Tickets 35c.

MASQUERADE Color Light Dance given by the Cli Grand Youth Club, 330 Grand St.

DANCE at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St., given by Curtain, Drapery, Bedspread, and Pillow Workers Ind. Union. Adm. 25c.

ENTERTAINMENT and Dance given by the Midtown Sec. I.L.D. at the Pen and Hammer Club, 114 W. 21st St. Motion picture, refreshments. Tickets 15c.

ENTERTAINMENT and Dance given by the Neighborhood Assembly at 67 E. 103rd St. Apt. 13 at 8:30 p.m. Adm. 10c.

A VARIETY of Entertainment and Dance given by the Italian Workers Center at 449 W. 39th St. at 8 p.m. Adm. 10c.

DANCE given by the Mutualista Obrera Mexicana at 66 E. 116th St. Rhumba Orchestra. Adm. 25c.

PROF. IRVING FISHER of Yale University will speak on "The Present Money Crisis" at Young America Institute, Steinway Hall, 113 W. 57th St. at 8:30 p.m.

DANCE and Entertainment given by the Modern Culture Club at Irving Plaza, Irving Pl. and 15th St.

TURKISH Workers' Club, 402 W. 40th St. will hold an entertainment and dance, oriental music and refreshments on Saturday night. There will also be a report by the delegation which visited the Turkish Consulate Friday morning. Adm. 10 cents.

HOUSE Party and Dance arranged by the James Mathews Br. of the I.S.N.R. at 2 E. 134th St. Apt. 9. Adm. 10c.

RUSSIAN Night at 1013 E. Tremont Ave., Bronx Dancing, entertainment and refreshments. Given by Intwor Youth Club I.W.O.

(Bronx)

DANCE and Entertainment given by the Y.C.L., Sec. 5, at Westchester Workers Club, 1543 Westchester Ave. Good time. Good Band. Dancing till early morning.

THE F.S.U. Balalaika Orchestra will hold a Concert and Dance at the Hollywood Gardens, 898 Prospect Ave. A real Russian Night will be enjoyed by all.

JOINT Concert and Dance given by the Workers and Music School of the Cooperative Colony at Cooperative Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park E. Adm. 15c.

"THEATRE OF ACTION" in a full evening of plays at Bronx Workers Club, 1810 Boston Rd., at 8 p.m.

CONCERT and Dance at Jackson Workers Club, 795 Westchester Ave. (formerly Union Workers Club). Celebrate Recognition of Soviet Union.

SOVIET VILLAGE Night at the Prospect Workers Center, 1157 So. Boulevard. Excellent program, also dancing.

AUTUMN FROLIC given by the Y.C.L., Sec. 15. Troupe of 20 Negro entertainers. Hot Band. Adm. 30c. Place, 2075 Clinton Ave. near 180th St.

CONCERT and Entertainment given by the J. Louis Engdahl Workers Club, 3092 Hull Ave. celebrating the recognition of the U.S.S.R. Adm. 20c.

DANCE given by the Tremont Progressive Club, 982 E Tremont Ave. Good jazz band.

(Brooklyn)

GALA CONCERT and Dance given by the Brownsville Youth Center, 105 Thatford Ave. Celebrate the recognition of the U.S.S.R.

BATH BEACH Workers Club celebrates the 8th Anniversary of their Club with a Banquet and Concert at 87 Bay 35th St. at 8:30 p.m.

CHOW Mein Dinner, dancing at Ella May Br. at 4109 13th St., Brooklyn. Adm. 25c.

CONCERT and Dance given by Brighton Beach Unemployed Council at International Workers Center, Coney Island and Brighton Beach Aves. Good talent, 9-piece Spanish Band for dancing. Adm. 25c.

THEATRE Entertainments given by Worker Laboratory players at Scottsboro Br. I.L.D. 261 Schenectady Ave., Brooklyn. Adm. 15c.

BIG Ping Pong Tournament. Dancing and refreshments at Progressive Workers Culture Club, 159 Sumner Ave.

OPENING Concert, Boro Park Workers Club, 4704 18th Ave., Brooklyn. Jazz Band.

COSTUME Party and Entertainment at Flatbush Progress. Club, 484 Kings Highway at 8:30 p.m. Adm. 20c.

Sunday

CHILDREN'S Afternoon at Film and Photo League, 116 Lexington Ave. at 28th St. at 2 p.m. Film showing, photo exhibition, entertainment. Adm. 10c.

LECTURE by Myra Page on "Recent Trends in Soviet Literary Life" at John Reed Club, 430 6th Ave. at 8 p.m.

JOHN ADAMS of the Daily Worker staff will speak on "The N.R.A., Success or Failure" at Harlem Prog. Youth Club, 1939 Madison Ave. Dancing afterwards.

IRMA KRAFT will discuss three outstanding books "Little Man, What Now?" "Anthony Adverse," "After Such Pleasures" at Young America Institute, Steinway Hall, 113 W. 57th St. at 8:30 p.m.

COMMUNIST Party Forum, George Siskind will speak on "The Soviet Union and the Communist International" at 3075 Clinton Ave. Auspices Sec. 15, Bronx.

"LITERATURE and War." Lecture by H. E. Briggs of the Daily Worker at the Middle Bronx Workers Club, 3083 3rd Ave., 8:30 p.m.

HARLEM Workers School Forum, 200 W. 135th St., Room 214-A. Israel Amter will lecture on "Unemployment and the Negro Masses." Adm. free. Time 3:30 p.m.

LECTURE by Dr. Leavitt on the "New and Old World" at Engdahl Workers Club, 3092 Hull Ave. at 8:30 p.m.

ISRAEL AMTER will speak on "The Role of the Communist Party and the Struggle for Unemployment Insurance," at Bronx Workers Club, 1810 Boston Rd. at 8:30 p.m.

OPEN FORUM on "Reconstruction of the Soviet Union" by J. Arch at Mt. Eden Workers Center, 388 E. 176th St. at 2 p.m. Adm. free.

REHEARSAL of Chorus and Mandolin groups at 1109 46th St. near New Utrecht Ave., Brooklyn. Mandolin at 3 p.m. Chorus at 5 p.m. Auspices, Boro Park Workers Musical Group. All playing mandolins or concertinas are invited.

OPEN FORUM at Brighton Workers Center, Brighton Beach Ave. and Coney Island at 3 p.m. Adm. free. Topic "The N.R.A. and the Working Class."

THE NOVY MIR Club will celebrate the recognition of the U.S.S.R. with a banquet at 2700 Bronx Park E. at 8 p.m. Adm. 15c.

DANCE at Coney Island Workers Club, 2878 W. 8th St. at 8 p.m. Music by double jazz band. Subscription 15c.

REGULAR DANCE and Entertainment at Prog. Workers Culture Club, 159 Sumner Ave., Brooklyn at 8:30 p.m. Al Siegal and his orchestra. Adm. 25c.

JOHN REED Club School of Art, 430 Sixth Ave. announces a Workshop Fresco Demonstration by Alfredo Crimi and Hideo Noda (instructors of Fresco classes) at 2 p.m. Also a discussion on "Subject Matter in Murals" led by Meyer Shapiro. Adm. 25c.

THE FOLLOWERS of Nature will hike to Tibbets Brook. Meet at Woodlawn Subway Sta. Jerome Ave. Line, at 10 o'clock sharp.

THE NATURE Friends, Bronx Park to Tibbetts Brook hike. Meet 9:30 a.m. at E. 180th St. Sta. of Lexington Ave. Line. No fare. Leader, Philip Berres. Guests invited.

OPEN FORUM on "The Significance of the Recognition of the U.S.S.R." by Samuel Shiar at the Intwor Youth Club I.W.O., 1012 E. Tremont Ave., Bronx.

Boston, Mass.

SCOTTSBORO Benefit Dance at L'Ouverture Hall, 1085 Tremont St. S.E. on Saturday evening, Dec. 2. Popular Orchestra. Dancing from 8 to 12 p.m. Subscription 25c.

Detroit

W. W. HEITLER, editor of "Anti-Fascist Action" will speak on "Revolutionary Literature" under the auspices of the Detroit John Reed Club, 100 W. Hancock Ave. on Sunday, Dec. 4 at 8 p.m.

Philadelphia

OFFICIAL Opening of the Workers School will take place Dec. 4. Classes will be held at 810 Fairmount Ave. Registration at 1330 Germantown Ave.

'Peace On Earth': The First Theatre Union Production

PEACE ON EARTH, a play in three acts, by George Sklar and Albert Maltz. Staged by Robert B. Sinclair and Michael Blankfort; settings by Cleon Throckmorton; produced by the Theatre Union as its initial offering. At the Civic Repertory Theatre, 105 West Fourteenth Street.

Laurie Owens	Julia Colin
Peter Owens	Robert Keith
Jo Owens	Ethel Intropidi
Walter McCracken	Clyde Franklin
Prof. Frank Anderson	Walter Vonnegut
Mary Bonner	Allaca Carroll
Stephen Hamill	John Boruff
Bob Peters	Fred Herrick
Policeman	Jack Williams
Dean Walker	Charles Esdale
Fred Miller	Victor Kilian
Primo	John Brown
Lena	Caroline Newcombe
Speed	Elliot Fisher
Mike	David Lesan
Ann	Mara Tartar
Rose	Millicent Green
Ryan	Earl Ford
Flynn	Donald A. Black
Krauss	Frank Tweddell
Max	John Boruff
Kemmerich	Jack Williams
Fenning	David Earman
Company Guard	Paul Stein
Henry Murdoch	James MacDonald
Dr. Carl Kelsey	John Brown
President Howard	William Bosworth
Miss Ellen Bancroft	Caroline Newcombe
John Andrews	Alvin Dexter
Bishop Parkes	Thomas Coffin Cooke
Marjorie Howard	Allaire Carroll
Bill Prentice	Frank Tweddell
Charlie Wilcox	Earl Ford
Biff Morris	Donald A. Black
Harry Boynton	Charles Thompson
The Guard	Fred Herrick
The Cop	David Lesan
The Judge	Charles Esdale
The District Attorney	John Brown
Attorney Gordon	Frank Tweddell
Radio Announcer	John Boruff
The Blues Singer	Mara Tartar

By JOSEPH FREEMAN

Natural law, majestic and implacable, rules the universe. It gives one a great sense of security to know in advance that the sun will rise in the east and set in the west, that if winter comes spring cannot be far behind, that Mae West will forever thrill the repressed with idealizations of the oldest profession in the world; and that after a superb play like "Peace on Earth" the bourgeois critics will sit on their well-oiled haunches and chant in chorus "This is propaganda!"

The Theatre Union's production opened Wednesday night, at the Civic Repertory Theatre, before a mixed audience of evening clothes and flannel shirts who were swept by the play's power into prolonged applause. The house was filled not merely with the intellectual response evoked by good propaganda, but with the emotional tension aroused by good art.

Ordinarily, the official critics would pay their respects to such reactions. But they were stumped by the theme around which George Sklar and Albert Maltz chose to build their drama.

One knows, of course, that real art is concerned with the eternal triangle—which one may, like Mr. Noel Coward, rearrange perversely. It is also desirable to deal with sentimental memories of middleclass life circa 1906. One may even, like George Sklar and Albert Maltz in a previous play called Merry-Go-Round, attack corrupt municipal politics, provided they do it at a time when Tammany Hall and the Catholic church are preparing the skids for a playboy mayor.

The unpardonable crime is to grapple with the essential character of capitalist society, particularly on the verge of a war which blasts away all masks, veils, and falsehoods. In that case the simple and horrible truth becomes "propaganda" and requires on the part of the official critic counter-propaganda.

The reactions of the critics to "Peace on Earth" are worth noting. They not only reflect bourgeois opinion. They are, in a sense, a part of the play. Just as the hero of "Peace on Earth," a cloistered college professor, cannot bring himself to believe, before brute events teach him better, that capitalist society is capable of the worst atrocities; so the cloistered critics of the bourgeois press cannot bring themselves to believe that in portraying these atrocities the Theatre Union play is simply stating the facts.

Perhaps the critics are only pretending to be skeptical. When the Times says "Peace on Earth" breaks "into a bitter fantasy over mob rule in wartime," one begins to wonder where the critic was during the last war.

For if anything, "Peace on Earth" understates the case. To show the worst brutalities of capitalism, it would be necessary to follow events from the viewpoint of the working-class. Here we have a story dealing with the evolution of an intellectual toward the left under the impact of a wartime situation. Beginning with a free-speech fight on behalf of workers who are striking against the shipment of munitions, the professor finds himself a victim of academic pressure, brought to bear by the university which is controlled by the very munitions maker against whom the strike is being waged. The professor comes in contact with the strikers; he becomes their ally; and for that reason is framed on a murder charge, and in a wave of war hysteria is hanged as a "dirty red."

But while the world is seen through the eyes of an intellectual, his development toward the left brings in the two classes engaged in bitter social conflict. On the one hand, the world from which Professor Peter Owens is breaking — the munitions manufacturer with his college president, his bishop, his scientist, his novelist, his social worker, his police, his troops, his congress, his press, his president of the United States; on the other hand, the world into which Owens is being drawn, the workers, with their trade union, their strike, their demonstration, their slogans against war and capitalism.

The thirty scenes of the play, constructed in the Expressionist style, reveal the two worlds separately and in direct combat. This alone makes "Peace on Earth" a landmark in the American theatre, for it is a continuation on a higher technical level of the movement, now several years old, to create a drama dealing with the class struggle from a revolutionary viewpoint.

The professor himself never becomes a revolutionary. All his bitter experiences with the capitalist machine leave him to the moment of his hanging an ally of the working class full of liberal illusions. It would have been false, perhaps, to have in so short a time converted him completely into a revolutionist. At least he has learned that he was framed not for murder, but for anti-war activities.

But louder than his voice arraigning the injustice of capitalist society rises the voice of the mass demonstrating outside the jail, demanding his release after the liberals, true to form, have backed down; and uniting the demand for his freedom with slogans against the war.

This is the clear meaning of the script. Unfortunately, the direction of the play has failed to make the mass scenes as powerful as they are called for. But perhaps this can be remedied as the play goes on.

And it should go on. For whatever the official critics may say, the workers will recognize in "Peace on Earth" a powerful story which deals with their own lives and with the lives of their intellectual allies.

There are flaws in the play and in the direction, but these are incidental to the major fact that here we have a production by professional playwrights, actors and directors, which is powerful in content and creditable in technique and which deals with a great theme out of the contemporary world.

It is this which distinguishes the Theatre Union from all other professional groups. A co-operative association of theatrical people with professional training, it is seeking to build up a repertoire of revolutionary plays that will have high technical excellence. In this sense, it carries into another field some of the aims of the workers' theatre groups and supplements them.

From the first performance of "Peace on Earth," I think we can look forward to a steady growth of the Theatre Union in its chosen direction.

Myra Page to Speak on Soviet Literature at John Reed Club

NEW YORK.—Myra Page, author of "Gathering Storm" and "Soviet Main Street" will speak on "Recent Trends in Soviet Literary Life" at the John Reed Club, 430 Sixth Ave., at 8 p. m. tomorrow.

Myra Page recently returned from the Soviet Union, where for several years she served as correspondent for the Daily Worker. Her intimate account of the life of Soviet writers and artists in the land where working class culture has supplanted bourgeois anarchy should be of great interest to workers.

AMUSEMENTS

4TH BIG WEEK OF NEW SOVIET FILM



SHOLOM ALEICHEM'S "LAUGHTER THROUGH TEARS"
SOVIET YIDDISH COME DY (ENGLISH TITLES)
"A work of dramatic art— The actors caught the essential spirit of Sholom Aleichem's rep resentations"—DAILY WORKER
ACME THEATRE 14th STREET and UNION SQUARE

ROBERTA
A New Musical Comedy
NEW AMSTERDAM Theatre, West 42nd St. Eve. $1-$3; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 50c-$2.50, plus tax

JOE COOK in
HOLD YOUR HORSES
A Musical Runaway in 24 Scenes
Winter Garden B'way & 50th St.
Evenings 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Saturday at 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD presents EUGENE O'NEILL'S COMEDY
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD Thea., 52d St., W. of B'way Evs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs., Fri. Sat.

MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
The School for Husbands
with Osgood PERKINS—June WALKER
EMPIRE Thea., B'way & 40 St. Ev. 8:40 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2.40

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play
MARY OF SCOTLAND
with HELEN HAYES MERIVALE MENKEN PHILIP HELEN
ALVIN Thea., 52d St., W. of B'way Evs. 8:30 Mats. Thur. & Sat. 2.30

Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes
will lecture on
"The Future: Capitalism . Fascism Communism?"
SUNDAY, DEC. 3rd
Under Auspices of Unity Youth Open Forum — at Jewish Center Ocean Pkwy. & Neptune Ave., Bklyn
Tickets 25c.
On Sale at Jewish Center or J. Rifk Drug Store 20th Street and Mermaid Avenue

Hold a house party for raising funds for our Daily Worker.

THE THEATRE UNION presents
"PEACE ON EARTH"
a new play by George Sklar & Albert Maltz authors of "MERRY-GO-ROUND"
Civic Repertory Theatre, 14th St. & 6th Ave.
FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY
WA. 9-7650. PRICES: 30c 45c 60c $1.00 $1.50

More primitive than "GOONA-GOONA"
"GOW"
Adventure in the Pacific Isles
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MUSIC

Philharmonic - Symphony
WALTER, Conductor
AT CARNEGIE HALL
This Sunday Afternoon at 2:30
FRANCK—WAGNER—RESPIGHI
Thursday Eve., 8:45; Friday Aft., 2:30
Soloist: HAROLD BAUER, Pianist
DUKAS—RAVEL—BERLIOZ

SPECIAL CONCERT OF
VIENNESE MUSIC
Wed. Eve., Dec. 6, at 8:45
Soloist: FRIEDRICH SCHORR, Baritone
Tickets $1 to $3 at Carnegie Hall Box Office
ARTHUR JUDSON Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

MOISSAYE J. OLGIN
Will Lecture On
"What's Happening in Russia?"
This Afternoon at 3 o'clock
WORKERS SCHOOL
35 East 12th Street, 3rd floor
Questions. Admission 25c.

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JIM MARTIN — Sittin' Pretty? Not Yet! — by QUIRT



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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1933

We Cannot Fail Our Heroic German Comrades

DOING the bidding of his capitalist masters, the fascist brute, Hitler, has unleashed a new wave of terrorism and savagery against the German working class.

Yesterday, the largest mass execution in the history of modern Germany took place in a fascist prison yard as a fascist butcher struck off the heads of six heroic German workers "convicted" of having shot two of the fascist butchers in the Storm Troops.

Ten more have been sentenced to die in the same way.

From Antwerp comes news of the maniacal fascist murder in Berlin of a Communist organizer, by forcing a burning coal down his throat!

The streets of Germany are again resounding with the tramp of fascist police swarming into the homes of the German workers, clubbing, seizing men, women, and even children of the revolutionary German working class, for mass round-ups for the hated concentration camps, where many a German working class hero meets his death at the hands of the Nazi savages.

All this renewed fascist savagery is in preparation for the coming verdict in the Leipzig Reichstag frame-up trial of the four heroic Communists.

It is preparation for the execution of Dimitroff, Torgler, Popoff and Tanev, that the fascist rulers are now letting loose their bloody hangmen.

Every lie every perjury, every flimsy shred of this notorious frame-up has been torn to pieces by the glorious and unconquerable fight of Dimitroff and the other defendants against his fascist accusers.

So completely has Dimitroff shattered the frame-up testimony, that even his fascist accusers no longer dare assert his guilt in the Reichstag fire. Now they plot his execution on the grounds of "political guilt."

The sadist and pervert, Goering, openly lusts for the blood of Dimitroff, who ripped the mask from his face and exposed the fascist degenerate underneath. Goering howls for Dimitroff's head. Goering gloats at the prospect of getting Dimitroff and his comrades into the hands of his torturers!

Can we forget for one moment that the leader of the German working class, Comrade Thaelmann is now in the dungeons of the fascist beasts? Can we forget that he is in the hands of the fascist torturers?

* * * *

HAVE we expressed sufficiently our solidarity with these international proletarian heroes? Have we really given of our full strength for the support of immortal revolutionary fighters? Can we let the maniacal threats of Goering against our Comrade Dimitroff go unanswered?

The German working class faces unflinchingly the torture and brutality of the fascist blood hounds! Can we here flinch in our profound international solidarity with our heroic German brothers?

Renewed action and vigilance for the Reichstag defendants! Meetings, demonstrations, protests everywhere! In every factory, union, meeting, neighborhood, household, the working class of America must take renewed resolve that the heroic German defendants must not fall under the axe of the fascist butchers!

To the defense of Dimitroff, Torgler, Popoff, and Tanev! Save Thaelmann! Solidarity with our brothers of the German working class!

When Thieves Fall Out . . .

ALFRED E. SMITH, in the pithy phrasing of his "attack" of yesterday on the Civil Works program of President Roosevelt, seeks to give the impression that he is leading a crusade against the unemployment platform of Roosevelt. But beneath the demagogic phraseology, analysis makes clear that Smith and Roosevelt have basically the same position regarding the unemployed—a decree of starvation and denial of unemployment relief and insurance.

Roosevelt is opposed to granting unemployment insurance to the workers. Roosevelt says it is "mentally bad" for the unemployed. Smith also, is opposed to unemployment insurance. Smith says that government relief causes men to "loaf," and discourages "private initiative."

Roosevelt's Public and Civil Works program has given many millions of dollars for war preparations—for the army, the navy, forts, coast defense, etc. This is one of the essential features of the Public and Civil Works program. Smith in his bombast regarding public works, makes not a single objection to funds going to war preparations—Smith is in favor of it. Smith and Roosevelt are agreed on forced labor for the jobless at non-union conditions.

Smith's statement, printed in the New Outlook, admits the failure of the government's Public Works program, admits that it has failed to decrease unemployment. But Smith as well as Roosevelt agrees to a "real" public works program, which gives money to bankers and industrialists, and goes for war preparations—for equipment, and material and loans, and high officials' salaries, and does not reduce unemployment.

Smith and Roosevelt, members of the same ruling Wall Street party, are having a fight over division of the spoils—over patronage and office holding. Smith is trying to give the impression that he is the leader of a popular movement against Roosevelt. But both are servants of Wall Street. Both agree on all fundamentals—both agree on forcing the workers to bear all the suffering entailed in the economic crisis—both are trying to save the bankers from carrying the cost of the unemployed.

Smith's godfather, Raskob, is a Morgan man, head of General Motors. Smith's immediate boss, the Empire State Corporation, are Rockefeller interests. Roosevelt is tied to the same crowd. Both are obedient servants to Wall Street.

* * *

SMITH, underneath his catch words and war cries, indorses the same program as Roosevelt. "Delay and red tape," he says, "are holding back and bedevilling the real public works program." When thieves fall out a glimmer of the truth is revealed. Smith emphasizes some of the glaring surface ills of the Roosevelt government—the gigantic bureaucratic machine of innumerable offices and departments and officials, the red tape and delay in carrying through the program. But with the program itself he has no quarrel. This is made clear in the article of I. Amter in this issue of the Daily Worker.

The Unemployed Councils demand public works of a kind which Smith and Roosevelt speak of but do not try to put into effect. The unemployed workers demand public works not for war preparations, not for aiding the large corporations to buy materials, but works which will benefit the workers—hospitals, schools, living quarters, playgrounds, for the free use of the workers.

* * * *

THE unemployed and part time workers cannot rely on Wall Street demagogs to represent them. The use of all war funds for the unemployed, the tax on the rich, for the purposes of securing funds for unemployment insurance and adequate relief at the expense of the bosses and the government—this is the only program which will benefit the starving unemployed. The workers themselves must carry through this program. To this end, the national unemployed convention in Washington, D. C., on January 13, 14 and 15 must be made a living rallying point in the struggle for the demands of the unemployed workers.

Work in the A. F. of L. Bears Fruit

UNMISTAKABLE evidence of a seething revolt among the members of the A. F. of L. against the policies of the corrupt, boss-controlled officialdom is being reported daily. Even where there is no organized group within the unions to direct the movement, spontaneous outbursts of resentment have occurred which have taken the form of mass opposition to the bureaucracy.

The hatred of the A. F. of L. workers is directed especially against the ruthless treatment of the unemployed who are being expelled in union after union for inability to pay dues, against the brazen and insolent theft of union funds and property, of workers' wages and other forms of racketeering coupled with terrorism and murder practiced against the membership by the officialdom.

So great has this revolt become that William Green has been compelled to circulate a letter to the unions through the officials guilty of these acts to take steps to stop racketeering in the unions, although Green's support rests on this rotten foundation. Furthermore every report of the existence of racketeering, submitted by delegates at the last convention, damning evidence branding the whole corrupt machine, has been expunged from the official records of the A. F. of L. convention.

That organised struggle of the rank and file around these burning issues, led by the A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief, is beginning to bear fruit is seen in recent successful actions of the workers in the A. F. of L. unions.

* * * *

AN ORGANIZED rank and file movement in gangster-ridden Local 3 of the Electrical Workers succeeded in defeating the attempt of the officials to liquidate the unemployment fund of the union. At the same time the rank and file overwhelmingly voted down a proposal to mortgage union property to the extent of $70,000. The rank and file defeated the proposals, although every militant member was in danger of loss of life or injury by the gangster henchmen of the officials and at least one rank and file leader had been murdered and countless others beaten.

For the first time this week, workers in 17 Carpenters' locals in New York City demonstrated their intention of wiping out the Hutchinson Hansen gang, which has preyed on the membership for years, and has perpetuated itself in office by strong-arm methods.

Similarly the web pressmen in New York's biggest newspaper plants are organizing to deal a death blow to the machine of George L. Berry, member of the National Labor Board and notorious strikebreaker.

The painters of New York have succeeded in winning the membership of four locals in the union, to stop a weekly tribute of $2.50 to the Zausner treasury, which goes towards supporting gangsters to continue his rule.

All of these examples point to the importance of action directed by an organized rank and file membership in each local union.

The A. F. of L. officialdom is not concerned with racketeering alone. It has harnessed the membership to the bosses and has turned the unions into instruments for wage cutting and for the complete destruction of union standards won after years of struggle. It joins with the bosses in the objective of annihilating the militant industrial unions.

A strong rank and file movement in every local, united through an opposition center and with a common program will succeed in smashing the control and domination of the official machine and instead establish rank and file leadership and trade union democracy. It will help the unions to become weapons for winning improved conditions on the job and for warding off the onslaughts of the bosses on their union standards.

NAZIS UNLEASH NEW MASS EXECUTIONS

THE KNIGHT IN WHITE ARMOR —By Burck



Helping the Daily Worker through bidding for the original drawings of Burck's cartoons: Unit 2, Section 1, Young Communist League, New York, wins Thursday's drawing with a bid of $3.05. Mrs. Koke Euhe wins yesterday's drawing with a bid of $6. Other bids, Leon Elder, $3. Total to date, $351.29.

Increased Nazi Terrorism to Pave Way for Reichstag Trial Frame-Up Verdict

Workers in Big Factories Distribute Leaflets Protesting Comrades' Arrest; Workers Released

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—Faced with the growing resistance of the German workers to fascism, and unable to solve the crisis which grows worse all the time, the Hitler fascist government is launching a new wave of terrorism against the German workers.

The execution yesterday of six German revolutionary workers by beheading, the sentencing of ten more to the same fate, and the renewed mass roundup of all workers suspected of anti-Fascist sentiments are only the beginning of a new fascist terror drive.

A young girl of 19 was sentenced the other day to nine months' imprisonment in a concentration camp for describing in a letter to a friend the actual conditions in her neighborhood.

The High Court of Stuttgart has just sentenced the former Communist Town Councillor, Friedrich Wandel, to four and one-half years imprisonment, and four other workers of the same place to long sentences for taking part in what the Nazis call the "Mossinger Insurrection," a working class demonstration against fascism in January, 1933.

* * *

Murder Seamen Organizers

ANTWERP, Dec. 1.—Unable to force any confession from him, the Nazis at Berlin murdered Hermann Renker, Communist organizer among the seamen who was brutally murdered by having a fiery coal forced down his throat, it was learned here.

The Nazis have spread a rumor that Renker committed suicide by "swallowing a glowing coal."

The three other functionaries who were arrested with him have not been heard from, and it is very likely they too will be murdered.

All these organizers of the Union of Seamen and Dockers were arrested by the Nazis while smuggling Communist papers into Germany.

* * *

Workers Win in Factory

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—The organized resistance of the workers in the biggest factories is growing steadily, reports reveal.

A leaflet analyzing the economic and political situation and protesting against the working conditions in the factory of Butzke and Joseph Co. of Berlin was recently distributed.

Several of the workers were threatened with imprisonment in the concentration camps.

The next day, however, another leaflet appeared. Three workers arrested. The very next day the entire factory was painted with revolutionary slogans, and slogans demanding the release of the arrested workers. Leaflets began to appear in all parts of the factory. So great was the indignation of the workers, that the three arrested workers were finally released. Soon a leaflet appeared celebrating the victory, and explaining how to go ahead to further successes.

Clash Threatens at Pan-American Meet Over Debts

Bolivian Socialists Join New War Ministry

BULLETIN

LA PAZ, Dec. 1.—The Bolivian Socialist Party continued its open support of the Chaco war, with the acceptance today by Senor Juan Manuel Sainz, Socialist leader, of the position of Minister of Instruction in the new "National Union" Cabinet formed to prosecute the war against Paraguay. All political parties are represented in the Cabinet, with the exception of the Communists who are the only ones leading the growing mass resistance to the war.

* * *

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 1.—The criminal results of Anglo-American intrigues for control of South American markets and resources were written in blood and iron yesterday in a fierce battle in the Gran Chaco as the U. S. delegation to the Pan-American Conference, headed by Secretary of State Hull, arranged the stage for the opening of the conference, called under the hypocritical slogans of cementing "peace" and "good-will" throughout the two Americas.

Bolivian and Paraguayan troops fighting the battles of the rival American and British imperialists were hurled into an inferno of cannon and machine gun fire in the Fort Arce sector as their commanders took advantage of a torrential rain to launch a sudden surprise attack. Both sides suffered heavy losses in dead and wounded.

In private discussions yesterday between members of the South American delegations and Secretary of State Hull, the former expressed sharp resistance to Roosevelt's ban on the inclusion of the debts question on the agenda of the conference. They demanded a downward revision of the debts owed by Mexico and South American governments to American financiers on the basis of the diminished capacity of the governments to pay. Secretary Hull opposed discussion or any decisive action on the debts by the conference on the pretext that the obligation is in private hands, although the Wall Street government does not hesitate to send warships to enforce collections.

The Mexican delegation issued an appeal for a truce in the Gran Chaco war during the Conference, and intimated that the two year war puts to shame the "peace" and "good will" pretensions of the conference.

* * *

NEW YORK.—William W. White, Paraguay's Consul General in New York yesterday charged U. S. financiers with financing Bolivia's war on Paraguay by loans to the former country. In support of his charge, he pointed to the revelations made before the Senate Investigating Committee that Dillon, Read & Co had floated Bolivian loans in this country since the opening of hostilities.

Sponsor Victims of Nazis in Thuringia

Philadelphia Mass Meet Votes Support

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—Sponsorship by the Communist Party and the Young Communist League over Thuringia, a textile center in the central part of Germany, was unanimously adopted at a mass meeting here. Philadelphia, like Thuringia, is likewise a textile center.

A collection was taken up to aid the 13,500 victims of German Fascism in that area who are imprisoned in concentration camps.

Milwaukee S. P. Leaders Ban County Youth Group

Dissolve Central Committee of YPSL, Fearing Growing Ferment of Youth Rank and File

By S. LARKS

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A further step in the Socialist Party leadership's campaign to crush out all militant opposition is seen in their recent decision to dissolve the county central committee of the Young Peoples Socialist League in Milwaukee, and to suspend all circle charters. This action, taken in one of the strongholds of the Socialist Party, is indicative of the Socialist Party's fear of the growing ferment in its ranks.

The ostensible reason given out by the national office of the YPSL is "lack of activity." The actual reason, of course, is an entirely different one, and is closely connected up with the recent Anti-Fascist demonstration against Hans Luther in Milwaukee.

The socialist administration of Milwaukee was hospitable to the Fascist Luther, and protected him from the wrath of the Milwaukee workers by smashing their Anti-Fascist demonstration, and arresting scores of militant workers. While the Socialist Party pretended that it did not wish to prosecute them, nevertheless the workers received heavy jail sentences.

Resentment ran high amongst the rank-and-file socialists and Yipsels, as a result of which a motion was introduced in the YPSL county central committee, "That the YPSL cooperate with the ILD in defense of the Anti-Fascist prisoners." After a stormy debate for over two hours, this motion was defeated by only 14 to 13. Nevertheless, many rank-and-file Yipsels aided the ILD in mass protest against the frame-ups perpetrated by the Socialist Party.

The socialist administration of the city, placed in a dangerous light by this revolt in its own ranks against its Fascist policy, at once determined to head off this resentment and sentiment for unity with the ILD by smashing the whole YPSL organization. The dissolution of the central committee and circle charters are the first steps in this direction.

Tokyo Cabinet Faces Crisis on Military Demands, Farm Unrest

TOKIO, Dec. 1.—The Japanese Cabinet, meeting today for a final tussle with the budget, is faced with a crisis as a result of a sharp drop in the price of raw silk, increasing the unrest among the impoverished farmers, and the government's inability to meet the demands of Navy and Army heads.

Viscount Takahashi, Finance Minister, yesterday agreed to add an additional 89,000,000 yen ($27,590,000 at the current rate) to the Treasury's draft budget, but the Navy heads are demanding 130,000,000 yen.

Faced with widespread discontent among the farmers, often finding expression in armed clashes with the landlords and the police, the Agriculture Department is asking an increase in the appropriation for farm relief this winter.

Mexican Farmers Demand Relief; Troops Kill 11

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 1.—Eleven were killed and a number wounded in a battle between government troops and farmers near Yurecuaro, in Michoacan State, yesterday.

Impoverished farmers, demanding relief, have clashed with troops in several Mexican states

Workers' Delegations From 18 Countries Hear Kalinin

"This Is a Meeting of the Best of Our Friends," Says Kalinin

By VERN SMITH
(Special Correspondent of the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Nov. 12 (By Mail).—"In what other country in the world would the president of 165,000,000 people come down to meet a crowd of foreign workers, ordinary workers?" said one American delegate to another in the Hall of Columns, Moscow, last night. The occasion was the annual meeting of the Society of Old Bolsheviks, with the visiting workers' delegations from 18 countries as honored guests.

"It is with great happiness that every proletarian, every peasant here meets the foreign workers' delegations," said Kalinin, speaking from a tribune on which sat a presidium made up of such leaders of the Soviet workers as Yaroslavsky and Losovsky. Yaroslavsky is chairman of the Old Bolsheviks, and also secretary of the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party. And Losovsky is secretary of the International of Labor Unions. And, right on the same presidium sat a representative from each workers' delegation—Jones of the Marine Workers Industrial Union representing America.

"Our Best Friends"

"We understand very well," said Kalinin, "that this is a meeting of the best of our friends, of those who fight and are compelled to fight for the protection of the Soviet Union, because its interests are the interests of the workers the world over.

"Every year the situation becomes clearer. Every year here we strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and with its strengthening is also strengthened the material position and the cultural growth of the working class and peasantry. This also is becoming clear to the outside world.

"There too it is beginning to be understood that the only leader of the proletariat is the Communist Party. You see this particularly where the workers' struggle takes on sharpest forms, where it is necessary to say, 'either fight or get out of the way for those who will fight.' And those who want to fight have no other possibility to really fight but under the banner of the Communist Party. This is getting clearer now, and not only in our country, for the working class is educated only in struggle.

Role of Communist Party

"Once the working class of the West was our teacher. But history does not develop on straight lines, and sometimes teachers become pupils, and pupils become teachers. Now we do not doubt that the working class of the whole world will learn from our experiences."

Kalinin then repeated the invitation given by all who have spoken to the foreign workers' delegations, to travel freely about the vast extent of the Soviet Union, to see and to report back to those who sent them what they see. Representatives of the foreign workers spoke pledging to make honest and unbiased investigation, and expressing much satisfaction with what they had seen so far.

Kalinin's speech came at a high point in a long program signalized by the welcoming address of one after another of the Old Bolsheviks, the heroic fighters who struggled through long years of Czarist terror, suffered in prisons and exile, risked their lives daily, and demonstrated that the workers can overthrow capitalism.

Greets Delegates



MIKHAIL KALININ

Yaroslavsky particularly roused enthusiasm of the foreign delegates with his dramatic recital of the lifting of the banner of revolution 16 years ago by the Communist Party, and "that banner has never fallen from our hands since, but instead we have carried it from victory to victory," he declared. "We were weak at first, and there were others claiming to be the real workers' party, but we alone of all others never fell under the spell of chauvinism," said Yaroslavsky. "We thought with Lenin, 'Better to be with one Liebknecht than with thousands of Scheidemanns,' he said, turning to Pieck, of the German Communist Party Central Committee, who sat at the table back of him.

Yaroslavsky then drew a parallel between the two roads, one proposed by Social Democrats and only by the Communists. The Socialists said that there could be no talk of violent revolution, that socialism could be attained by peaceful elections, by participating in the cabinets of bourgeois governments. And the Socialists in Germany and England and elsewhere did place their ministers in office, where they all carried out the program of the bourgeoisie. In Germany they helped the fascists to take power by suppressing the movement of the proletariat.

On the other hand, the Communist way led to the October revolution, then defeated the prophecies of all Social Democrats by rallying millions for the rebuilding of the country and the building of Socialism.

Defending the Workers' Fatherland

"Old Russia was a country of millions of small impoverished households," said Yaroslavsky. "Every ten years or so it was scourged by famine, and whole districts died out. It had a backward manufacturing technique. It suppressed the many national minorities, in fact it was called 'The Prison House of Peoples.'

"But now under the leadership of the Communist Party, our workers and peasants have made it a foremost industrial country. See our new factories built under Soviet power. Eighty-four per cent of the tilled ground is now in the Socialist sector of agriculture. This year 45 per cent of the land was tilled by tractors. Only a few years ago we were compelled to import all our machinery, now we can make any machine, however complicated. (Great applause).

"This construction assures the defense of our country," Yaroslavsky continued. "We knew and we know that capitalism looks for a way out of the crisis by war. We would be betrayers of the working class if we did not assure the socialist fatherland with the means of defense.

"Workers and working women, we call on you. You saw on the Red Square on Nov. 7, the 16th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, a part of our Red Army. We are proud to be able to create the first army in the world of the proletarian revolution. Tell those who sent you about the only country in the world where the soldier is the son of the toiling people and educated to defend the interests of the world proletariat. We tell you Red Army men that the French, the Polish, the German and all other workers and peasants are not their enemies but their class brothers and whom the Red Army men should defend with arms in hands and if necessary give his life for them.

"We do not call on you for solemn promises or loud declarations. We Old Bolsheviks are business-like people, but when war comes, we look to you to defend the interests of the workers' fatherland. Our main hope is for the World Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Throughout the world the day will yet come when the red flag will fly over the World Commune."

Thus Yaroslavsky, the Old Bolshevik. Mighty applause, then a concert and banquet for Old Bolsheviks and foreign workers' delegates, fraternizing and singing songs together until 2 a. m., after a meeting that started at 6 p. m. the day before.

Yaroslavsky, Old Bolshevik Tells of Role of Communist Party

Soviet Youth Tells of Struggles to Master Technique

By a Soviet Worker Correspondent

ODESSA, U.S.S.R.—Walking about in the port I came across a huge swimming structure. It was black, all covered with coal dust, with bold white letters painted on the board, "Titan." So this was the pride of the port's Komsomols (as members of the Young Communist League are called here).

I stepped on board and asked to be introduced to the secretary of the Y.C.L. nucleus. The motorman, Shoura Afanasyev, was the secretary. In intervals between work he told me "Titan's" story.

For two years the proud English structure had stayed in the Leningrad port. Far in the sky it stretched its 50-meter long tower, which from far away looked like iron lace. Nobody understood the proud foreigner. The five bold white letters "T-i-t-a-n" on his board spoke about something strange, incomprehensible. At last "Titan" was brought over to Odessa. Life seemed to be poured into his veins. Winches started to move driven by jolly singing motors and the grip began to run busily along the rope from the jub to the bunker. Black gold began to pour from "Titan's" silent tube. Coal from the Donets Basin, from Krivoy Rog. What happened?

Mastering Technique

The Party, Comrade Stalin, ordered: "You have to master technique." But how to master it? The foreign guest came without schemes, or a technical passport. But. . . . "There are no fortresses that cannot be taken by Bolsheviks." This fortress was taken, too. It was not an easy struggle. But old workers together with Komsomols, set out to master the machine. Now everything is cleaned up.

"Titan" obeys orders now. Four tons of coal he takes with his giant hand, and carries it through the blue air to the dusty coal bunker. From there the black diamonds are carried by transporters and poured through a big pipe into the bunkers of barges and ships eagerly awaiting their share.

The time is recalled when only one "Titan"—Kolya Kouzmin. It was he, who together with the chief of the coal district, Dobrovolsky, the old mechanic, Konovalov, and engineer, Kochlev, poured life blood into "Titan's" dead body.

Shoura sat days and nights studying the design of the complicated machine. The old shock worker now chief of mechanisms — Elaksienko — gave all his knowledge to the Komsomols, helping them to master the machine. He received a silver watch as a gift from the Komsomols.

"Titan is in our hands. He is a taken fortress now," concludes Shoura Afanasyev proudly.

* * *

By Mike Iskovich, a Russian Komsomol, who learned English enough to write a story for the "Daily Worker." My address: Odessa, U.S.S.R., Shishepkin St., N 21 a/8.

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